The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FAIR POINT.

National Sunday School Assembly.

Humor Concerning the Weather at Chautauqua—Listening to the Patter of the Rain Drops Becoming Monotonous—Features of the Services in Camp.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, August 15, 1875.

"It sometimes rains at Chautauqua," said Dr. Vincent in one of his little speeches at the opening of the Assembly, and everybody smiled audibly. The joke was enjoyed the first few dozen times it was repeated by others, but even wit like Mark Twain's beams is in danger of becoming monotnous when one gets it served up consecutively fifty or sixty times. Dr. Vincent seems to have appreciated this danger, and yesterday he opened up a new vein of humor by remarking, "When the showers are descending in a flood, it sometimes stops raining at Chautauqua," at which remark there was again a boisterous mirth. The joke had a little shadow of truth in it, for it does stop raining occasionally. Yesterday, however, was one of the wet spells, and showers were almost continuous during all the afternoon and evening, and the people for several hours in the afternoon were compelled to keep to their cottages. That idealistic poetic genius who so charmingly wrote of the pure pleasure of sitting in a cottage and listening "to the patter of the rain drops overhead," has been universally voted a fraud. Such poetry is at a heavy discount here. The people, however, take the dampness with resignation, and enjoy themselves as much as possible between showers—managing to crowd a great deal into a very small space. This morning the birds are making the forest vocal with their melody, and the sun is shining as though he never intended to allow a rain cloud to come between him and the camp again, but we have lost all faith in "Old Sol," and will not be deceived if the rain comes again in an hour.

The telegraph has given you quite a running account of the programme since I last wrote. The feafures of the last few days were—first, the splendid lecture of Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of Stamford, Conn., on "Questions About Questioning," which was full of good points, and was the experience of a practical teacher. "Glimpses of Oriental Life," in the afternoon, was a somewhat gorgeous spectacular representation of the costumes and the burial customs of the Orientals. Thursday night, notwithstanding the showery weather, there was a meeting in the auditorium which was attended by an audience of perhaps three thousand persons. They stood the wetting until addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Miles, Rev. G. A. Petty, interspersed with music by the Mayville Brass Band and the Tennesseans—and the programme being wound up with a pyrotechnic display.

Dr. Deems made a little speech Friday night, which was well received. He is pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, is a fine orator, a clear thinker, and a captivating talker generally. Rev. Dr. Newton is known as *par excellence*, the Childrens Preacher of America. He has the rare faculty of being able to simplify the grandest truths so that they can be comprehended by a child, and his sermons and speeches are alike interesting and profitable to old and young. Great things are expected to-day.

Pittsburghers Here.

I note among those not yet mentioned the following: Miss Kate Paul, Miss Eliza Maxwell, Thomas Parke and wife, Miss Annie Matchett, all of Allegheny. Rev. Dr. Hunter, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*; Rev. Warner Long, of the Young Men's Home; Rev. T. D. Logan, Prof. L. H. Eaton and wife, Miss Maggie Lusk, Prof. W. B. Slack. H.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The Arrival of the President—Holiday Appearance of the Camp—A Warm Methodistic Exhortation—Scramble for Accommodations Saturday Night—Speculators in Tickets Reap a Goodly Harvest Sunday—Close of the Assembly To-day, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, August 16, 1875.

The Visit of President Grant.

The chief event of the past two days has been the arrival of the President. The telegraph has given you a note of this, but there are one or two features that may not yet be uninteresting. The camp presented a busy scene on Saturday morning, for there had been issued a request for the decoration of the tents in honor of the distinguished visitor. The busy hands and fertile brains of the ladies were employed in arraying and devising the decorations. The woods supplied the evergreen material of several varieties, so that what might have been a monotony of green was relieved by the variety of forms of leaf and branch. There was a liberal display of bunting, mottoes were scattered around here and there, and by the time the President arrived, the camp—especially in the circle—wore a holiday appearance.

Quarters had been provided for the President in the Manager's tent, which stands at the head of the auditorium, where a full view may be had of the audience and where the speeches and songs can be pretty plainly heard—the music particularly being heard better at that distance. The tent—made of alternate stripes of white and blue cloth, and for that reason very conspicuous—was fitted up in almost oriental splendor. There was a covered verandah in front, enclosed by a stout rustic railing, so that the visitor could take his ease in his own way without being crushed by the crowd. Outside the tent flags and festoons of evergreen hung in profusion; over the door of the main entrance, in large evergreen letters, was the suggestive word "Rest." Inside there were two rooms—a reception room and the bedroom in the rear. The walls were liberally adorned with pictures and illuminated scripture texts. Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, luxurious, easy chairs completed the fitting up of the rooms, which looked as neat, and inviting and comfortable as ever a travel-weary President could have desired.

The good people here seemed to have a desire that the visit of the President might not only do them good, in a sensational way, but that he might get a little good in return. At the morning prayers Saturday the visit was frequently referred to, and especially fervent appeals made that the influences of the place might impress the spiritual nature of the President.

Grand Reception.

The hour for reception was fixed at four o'clock and the people divided into parties, assembled at the auditorium and down at the lake shore. There were probably between ten and twelve thousand people on the ground. This is considerably under the figures which some enthusiasts have given, but twelve thousand, I think, would be rather over than under the mark. I have seen crowds on this ground heretofore and knowing its capacity prefer to do my own figuring. The auditorium, closely packed as it was on Saturday became the President arrived, would hold between five thousand and six thousand people. There are only seats for three thousand five hundred. Then there were about as many more down at the Lake, and these places held all the people, for the cottages were as deserted as though they had never been inhabited. Still twelve thousand people makes a pretty respectable company for a lake. You can easily imagine the cheering [illegible] and the steamers whistling, and the people reeling pell mell, and all the incidental excitements, as the landing was made, and the Presidential party moved from the lake shore to the Grand Stand. Well then came the speechmaking. The only feature of this outside of eulogy, and a little outburst of rhetorical patriotism, was the felicitous manner in which the Rev. Dr. Deems managed to give the visitor a pretty warm Methodistic exhortation to be a man pure in heart and life. The Doctor, as the saying goes, "got's his work in well, and it was so neatly done that one hardly knew which to admire most, the manly christain feeling in which dictated it, or the felicitous way in which it was accomplished. It seemed to be acceptable to the President anyhow, judging from the hearty manner in which he exchanged greetings and shook hands with the speaker at the close.

Service of Music and Song.

In the evening the camp, in addition to the calcium lights, was also illuminated with Chinese lanterns circling round the auditorium, and a grand service of music and song was held, the brass band being a feature, and the whole winding up with fireworks. You mustn't ask what all that has to do with Sunday school work, because I am not answering conundrums.

Scramble for Accommodations.

It was an amusing sight to see the wild scramble on Saturday night for accommodations. The clerks were besieged by a clamorous crowd, who had come to stay, but sleeping accommodations did not hold out, and many were compelled to return on the late boat to Mayville and other points where there was more room. In some places they were laid in nearly as thick as a swarm of flies around a sugar barrel. The "straw tent"—that is a tent in which a lot of straw was strewn upon the floor—was gratefully accepted by sixty weary ones as a haven of rest, and others who could not get there looked on with wistful eyes. One man told me he was one of a party of fifty-seven in his cottage, and it was not the largest cottage at that. Generally good humor prevails, but there were occasional evidences of an unsanctified state of mind, especially among those who had paid half a dollar to gain admission to the grounds only to find that there was no place for them to lay their heads, unless they took the turf as their couch and the sky as their canopy.

Speculating on Admission Tickets.

Yesterday, perhaps in consideration of the fact that many had to leave the grounds night before, admission was permitted at the rear gate. There is a regular wagon road from the rear of the grounds to Mayville. No boats, however, were permitted to land at the dock, and no tickets of admission were sold. Only those who had tickets could get in. I saw one ticket sold for five dollars, and three dollars was considered a reasonable price. One speculator, who had bought some tickets on Saturday, reaped a goodly harvest.

Sunday Services.

Sunday was spent very quietly, notwithstanding the crowd. The services consisted of a sermon in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Deems, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, prayer meeting at four o'clock, a singing service and a platform meeting at night. One of the speakers in the evening was the Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, who made one of the best, if not the best, speeches. It was received with frequent applause. At the close of the morning service Dr. Vincent, in a neat speech, presented the President with two Bibles, one an American and the other an English edition. The President looked pleased, but made no speech.

During the day the President attended the preaching services, and at other intervals he was compelled to come out and shake hands with some of the crowd. Many ladies exchanged greetings and clasped hands with the Chief Executive. He received all visitors with amiability—but usually the strain seemed to tire him greatly, and it was no doubt a great relief to him when he was enabled to leave the grounds quietly about nine o'clock in the evening to make an early train for the East.

Winding Up of the Assembly.

The Assembly will close to-morrow. The programme for to-day is a compound of odds and ends—to be wound up to-night with a grand platform meeting. The day is bright and beautiful. Probably as "Old Prob." frowned at the commencement he will smile at the close of the meeting, and thus, after all, the last recollection of the Assembly will be one flooded with sunshine.

Personal.

J. F. Stonecepheo, Pittsburgh; W. M. Gray, Pittsburgh; Wm. L. Stone, Pittsburgh; Jno. J. Thomas, Pittsburgh; Henry C. Berger, Pittsburgh; J. P. McAlpin, Belle Vernon; Messrs. J. D. Carlisle, B. Carr, Thomas Gordon, Harry Walker, Robert Mazzett, John Rodgers, Dr. W. G. Taylor, wife and son, Mrs. N. U. Walker, C. H. Carlisle, Norman May and sister, I. V. Hogg, John W. Riddle, Sr., Rev. Dr. I. Pershing and daughter, are among our friends from home who are here. H.

[By Telegraph.]

FAIR POINT, August 16.—This is the last day of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly. People have been leaving on boats and trains all day. Addresses were made this morning by President Lewis Miller, Dr. Vincent and others, and in the afternoon Prof. Eben Tourgee, of Boston, delivered a fine address on music in the Sunday school and sanctuary. The general closing exercises were held in the evening, and addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Dr. Vincent, Dr. Pressy, of Washington, Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, the artist, Mr. Frank Beard, and Miss Hatnick Morris. Resolutions were adopted approving of the management of the Assembly in keeping the gates closed on the Sabbath, and thanking the railway companies, steamboat companies, &c. It has been decided to hold a Chautauqua Assembly each year, and on the same grounds, which have been secured permanently for that purpose. A larger organ will be erected and an immense hotel be built on the grounds during the year.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* is unusually interesting. It contains seventy-five handsome engravings, and has a happy blending of the light and picturesque with its graver and more important articles. There are pleasant stories and much that is instructive and highly entertaining throughout its pages. First comes "Gloucester and Cape Ann," by S. G. W. Benjamin, who makes fishing and fishermen seem very attractive, and next this is a poem by James Maurice Thompson, entitled "A Dream of Fair Weather." Porte Crayon's "Mountains" comes next in order, and its half quizzical descriptions and pictures will be very interesting to Northern readers on account of their unfamiliar nature. The paper on "The South Kensington Museum," by Moncure D. Conway, is the first of a series which will be intensely interesting to the American art-student and antiquarian; and this is followed by "The Colonel," by T. B. Aldrich. "The Yellow Hammer's Nest," by John G. Chadwick, follows, and is a pretty little story, fitly illustrated; and after this comes Mr. Parton's paper "Modern English Caricature," with illustrations by Seymour, Doyle, Cruikshank, Leech, Tenniel and D. W. Maurier. The "Tournament of the Middle Ages," by Edward Howland, shows something of the ancient reality imitated in Porte Crayon's sketches, and this, with "The Song of Deborah and Barak," arranged by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant, and the last paper of Professor Rau's series on "The Stone Age in Europe," closes the list of the illustrated articles. The other stories are Hawthorne's story of "Garth," "Grandpa Derringer's Will," by Mary W. Prescott, and "Shopping by Proxy," by Charles Bernard, and "Back Windows," by Henrietta H. Holdich. The remaining contents of the Magazine are "Arts Exchanges," by Fannie R. Robinson; "The First Century of the Republic," by Professor W. G. Sumner; "To a Butterfly," by Marcia Smith; "Wit and Wisdom of the Haytiens," by John Bigelow, and "Can We Speak English," by Anna C. Brackett. The Easy Chair discusses an unusual variety of topics.

LIPPINCOTT.

Lippincott's Magazine for Septe mber has been issued from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This number is full of brilliant attractions. In it is commenced an English story, "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," which gives promise of being very interesting. The opening paper, "Mose Underwood," is finely illustrated and will be found interesting and amusing. "Glimpses of Polynesia" also contains some handsome illustrations. This is followed by two charming verses on "Mood," by Emma Lazarus. Among the other articles of special interest we may mention, "Our Architectural Future," by Edward C. Bruce, "Old Comrades," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, "A Recoco Love Story," by Sarah B. Wister, "The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard," by Charlotte Adams, Sidney Lanier's new poem, "In Absence," "A Sawdust Fairy," "The Mother of Ba'tiste," "A Prefect and a Prefecture in Italy," "Smithers," a revolutionary bit of history, &c. The Monthly Gossip is good. Altogether the number is very pleasing, and our readers should not fail to secure a copy.

GALAXY.

Galaxy for September is promptly on hand, and is one of the very best numbers we have seen of this excellent monthly. Among the contributors we find John G. Saxe, Junius Henri Browne, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., and Richard Grant White, besides several new writers of marked ability, who are already worthy of a recognized place in the world of letters. The table of contents leaves nothing to be desired by the reader, and is as follows: Dear Lady Disdain, chapters XXII, XXIII and XXIV, by Justin McCarthy; Genevieve, a Legent of the Moravian, by Rose Terre Cooke; Through Utah, by John Codman; Symptoms, by John G. Saxe; Sherthan's Menoirs; Leah, a Woman of Fashion, chapters XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV, by Mrs. Annie Edwards; The Fount of Castaly, by Joseph O'Conner; A Peculiar Princess, by Junius Henri Browne; Rainless August, by Emily E. Ford; A Slight Misunderstanding, by E. W. B.; Music Under the Willows, by Geo. Illingle; French Plays, by Albert Rhodes; Summer Days in London, by Lucy C. White; Mr. Tennyson's Drama, by Henry James, Jr.; The Spelling of the Future, by Richard Grant White; Drift-Wood, by Philip Quilibet; 1. Temperance Cause; 2. Our Correspondent at Washington; 3. Fulpit and Playhouse; Scientific Miscellany; Current Literature; Nebulæ, by the Editor. The *Galaxy* is one of our most attractive magazines, and is winning high encomiums among magazine readers.

Two stutterers were recently introduced to each other by a friend, who then stepped back to see the fun. Both began to say, "how do you do," and then stopped in astonishment, each supposing the other was mimicking him. Then they tried to speak again, and again stopped. At last one broke out with, "y-y-you're an inso-so-solent p-p-p-puppy." "Y-y-y-you're a-a-another," was the reply. Then they clinched and only for the friend's interference and explanation of the trick, their common defect would have resulted in black eyes.

MISS OLIVE HARPER writes in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* an account of her travels in the East. She went to some games in Albania, and "after this," she says, "came some wrestling, where the men were stripped entirely naked. I watched breathless, admiring the beauty and strength of the men!"

If your girl, or a big brother, comes along and points a pistol at you, and tells you to walk down to the ministers and be married, go right along and do it; the marriage will be bogus. That has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of New York.—*Milwaukee News.*

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Fete of Napoleon Celebrated in Paris.

Hermann Monument Festival in Germany.

The Rebellion in Herzegovina.

Austria Advises More Energetic Measures.

Insurrection in Croatia and Bosnia Against the Turks.

Fatal Fall of an Italian Prince.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crops and Grain Market.

LONDON, August 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crops for the past week, says: "The unsettled weather has been very unfavorable for harvest work, which is everywhere delayed, and high temperature has put wheat in some danger of sprouting, while its condition must necessarily be unsatisfactory. The London market, from constant arrivals of foreign grain, has not shown activity or a tendency upward. The Paris market has felt some reaction, and rates have given way 1 shilling to 1 shilling 6 pence per quarter. It now seems confirmed there as well as here that neither samples nor quality will come up to last year's, while the condition is greatly jeopardized where gatherings are not complete. In Austria and Hungary the same sort of result is looked upon as certain, and Northern Europe has had much the same weather, therefore samples must partially be affected. Russia reports very unequal growth, being most affected by very early drought, the damage from which subsequent rains could not repair. Belgium and Holland will be much interfered with in their harvests, and the spread of the potato disease is no longer doubtful."

The Siege of Seo de Urgel.

LONDON, August 16.—The Carlist Committee here report that they have received official advices from the commander of the troops defending Seo de Urgel, to the effect that the Alfonsists have captured none of his positions, and have lost 1,500 men during the siege. The citadel and fort are intact. The garrison has forty-five guns, and is well supplied with ammunition and provisions. One of the Alfonsist batteries has been silenced. The besieged have made several sorties with success.

Courtesies to Americans.

LONDON, August 16.—The corporation of Southampton and the Chamber of Commerce of that city have each tendered a reception and banquet to the Admiral of the American squadron and his officers. The squadron will probably remain at Southampton during the remainder of the month, and these courtesies will be accepted.

Invitation Accepted.

LONDON, August 17—6:30 A. M.—Admiral Worden and officers have accepted the festivities proffered them by the corporation authorities and the Chamber of Commerce of Southampton.

GERMANY.

Hermann Monument Festival.

DETMOLD, August 16.—The Hermann Monument festival commenced yesterday morning with the reception of Kaiser Wilhelm, the Crown Prince of Germany and Prince Carl of Prussia who were attended by a numerous suite. During the day there also arrived the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Frederick Guenther, of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and representatives bearing the colors of all the German States, and many bands of music. There was a grand military display, and people filled the road from the railway station. At Schelder there was a great procession al. day long of peasants, miners and students. Fifty thousand people are without beds, and sleep as best they can. The streets are beautifully draped with flags and evergreens.

BERLIN, August 16.—A colossal statue of Hermann was unveiled to-day before an immense concourse of people.

DETMOLD, August 16.—The Emperor William and other distinguished visitors proceeded at noon to Mount Grothenburg, where the monument to Hermann is erected, when the ceremony of unveiling was performed in the presence of 15,000 spectators. Superintendent General Koppen delivered a historical address, and Privy Councellor Preusst the inaugural oration.

LONDON, August 16.—Later advices from Detmold estimate that 40,000 persons were present at the inauguration of the statue of Hermann to-day. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Old Catholic Conference.

BONNE, August 16.—In the Old Catholic conference, to-day, Dr. Bollinger announced that an agreement as to the procession of the Holy Ghost has been attained on essential points. The communication was received with rejoicing by the members of the conference.

SPAIN.

An Alfonsist Victory.

MADRID, August 16.—General Quesada, after a sharp fight, has captured the Carlists' position at Lunco.

Not Much of a Surprise.

MADRID, August 16.—The Carlist force mentioned on the 10th inst. as having passed through Berga, with the expectation of surprising the Alfonsists engaged in the siege of Seo de Urgel, approached within three leagues of the besieged town, but the movement of the royal army necessitated their retreat to the mountains.

CROATIA.

Another Insurrection Against the Turks.

VIENNA, August 17.—A dispatch from Agram reports that an insurrection has broken out in Turkish Croatia, on the district between the Kostanic Sea and Dubecza, along the Austrian frontier. The insurgents have surprised a guard house, killed the guards and seized their arms.

Troops for the Seat of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16.—The *Courier de Orient* estimates that the force dispatched against the insurgents in Turkish Croatia number 20,000.

HERZEGOVINA.

Austrian Advice to Turkey.

LONDON, August 16.—The Austrian Government has notified Turkey of the necessity for more energetic measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina.

A Town Captured by Insurgents.

RAGUSA, August 16.—Intelligence has been received from Slavinic sources that the insurgents in Herzegovina have stormed Fort Govansko, near Pivi, and captured the town of Metakia.

BOSNIA.

Still Another Insurrection Against the Porte.

LONDON, August 17—6 A. M.—A special to the *News* from Vienna says intelligence has been received there that the inhabitants of the Bosnian provinces have risen in insurrection along the whole length of the river Save. The telegraph wires have been cut, thirty Turks massacred and all official buildings burned. Numbers of refugees are flying into Austria.

FRANCE.

The Fete of Napoleon.

PARIS, August 16.—Over 80,000 visitors yesterday celebrated the Fete of Napoleon by attending High Mass in his memory at St. Augustine Church.

ITALY.

Fatal Fall of a Prince.

NAPLES, August 16.—Prince Charles Theodore, great uncle of the King of Bavaria, fell from his house to-day and was instantly killed.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Men Killed and a Number Injured.

DETROIT, August 16.—A collision occurred on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, near Flint, early this morning, between a passenger train and a special engine. Both engines were totally wrecked. A brakeman, named Jno. Henessy was crushed to atoms. Jos. Hurd, conductor of the special engine was badly mangled, and died this afternoon. Smith Randall, a brakeman, and Edward Wilson, a fireman, was seriously injured. Levi Metz, mail agent, was badly bruised about the head and shoulders. Geo. Borst, engineer of the passenger train, was badly bruised. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

A Church Scandal in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16.—A gentleman who occupies a prominent position in real estate business in this city, and who has been an active member in a Methodist church here, has sued the pastor of that church in the sum of $50,000 for implied slander in having refused him permission of communing with the rest of the church. The grounds given for the refusal were that the gentleman was not a proper person to partake of the Sacrament.

THE SCIENCE CONVENTION.

New Members Elected—Nominations for Officers—A Report on Weights and Measures—A Paper on a New Meteorological Instrument.

DETROIT, Mich., August 16.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science began its second week with a general session at the Opera House this morning. The following persons were elected members of the Association: R. C. Hodges, of Detroit; Judge Cross Livermore, of California; Wm. C. Taylor, Philanthia, Pa.; Edward Goodfellow, Washington; Jno. F. Grosskeans, Navarre, O.; Clarence Blake, Boston; Monroe B. Snyder, Philadelphia; F. W. Higgins, Detroit; and Lemuel C. Brown, Detroit.

The Standing Committee reported in favor of Buffalo as the place for the next meeting, and also reported the following nominations for officers: President, Wm. B. Rogers, of Boston; General Secretary, Thos. C. Mendenhall, Columbus, Ohio; Vice President section "A," Chas. A. Young, N. H.; Vice President section "B," Edward S. Morse, Salem, Mass.; Secretary section "A," A. W. Wright, New Haven; Secretary section "B," A. H. Tuttle, Columbus, O.; Treasurer, Thos. B. Boure, Boston.

The report was accepted and laid on the table until to-morrow, when an election will be held.

The committee also reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Smithsonian Institute and the Indian Bureau are now forming a large collection illustrative of the archæological and ethnology of North America, which will constitute a department of the United States Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia,

Resolved, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science do invite the Inter-National Congress of Pre-historic Archæologists to hold a meeting in the year 1876 in the United States, at some locality to be hereafter designated, at such time as will not interfere with the meeting of this or of other similar scientific associations.

After some business announcements by the permanent secretary, Prof. A. H. Newton, of Yale College, submitted a report on Weights and Measures, concluding with a preamble, announcing that the leading powers of the world have called a convention during the present year, providing for the creation and maintenance in the city of Paris of an organization to be called "The International Bureau of Weights and Measures," for the preparation, verification and comparison of the standards of accurate standards of measurement, and for the preservation, unaltered forever, of the prototypes from which standards are derived, to which convention the Government of the United States became a party, by the assent of the President and the signature of its authorized representatives.

The report also contained resolutions providing for the action of Congress requesting an appropriation to provide for the expenses of the commissioners from the United States. The report was accepted, and the preamble and resolutions enthusiastically adopted.

The general session then adjourned until to-morrow.

The principal paper read in section "A" was by John W. Osborne, of Washington, D. C., on a new meteorological instrument designed to measure the effects of climate and of localities upon the human body. He said the body is a warm machine, constantly cooling. It is affected in most serious ways by the change in temperature. The mere statement of the thermometer does not show at all how we are affected by changes in temperature. The effects of wind and moisture are well known to exert a great influence upon the human body, and these must be taken into consideration as well as mere heat and cold. The instrument of Mr. Osborne has motive power furnished by a clock, which agitates two pounds of water heated to the temperature of the blood. The water is contained in a paper vessel, which permits some evaporation. The centigrade thermometer is used, and the paper vessel in these experiments was heated somewhat above blood heat for quickness in registering and reading. The vessel containing the heated water represents the human body, and the effects of cold, heat, wind and moisture can be measured just as they affect the human body. Thus the precise extent of these changes can be registered and formulated.

Four other papers were read, and this section then adjourned. In section "B" nine papers were disposed of.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.827	68	99	S.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.751	83	52	S. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.816	70	79	N.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.802.
Mean Thermometer, 73.
Highest Thermometer, 86.
Lowest Thermometer, 64.
Rain fall, 02.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 17, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, stationary or rising barometer, and possibly local rains near the New England, Virginia and South Atlantic coasts.

The Ohio river will continue to fall slowly. The Mississippi will fall slowly at stations above Memphis, but rise slightly at stations below.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1875.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The following entry was made in the Clerk's office of the Common Pleas Court to day: "In the matter of assignment, dated the 27th of July, 1875, Wm. Butler Duncan, Wm. Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain to Wm. D. Shipman, Aug. 16, 1875, received schedule of debts and inventory of assets. Debts and liabilities $4,919,118; assets nominally amounted to $7,110,418; assets acturlly amounted to $2,835,853."

President Grant's Movements.

ALBANY, August 16.—President Grant reached here at 2:30 P. M., and met with a cordial reception. Long lines of people and there were other demonstrations of respect and honor.

BUFFALO, August 16.—President Grant and party arrived here last night from Fair Point, and left this morning for Rhode Island, where he will be the guest of Senator Burnside. The President expressed himself much satisfied with his visit to Fair Point.

WORCESTER, MASS, August 16.—President Grant and party arrived here this evening on their way to Bristol, R. I. They remain here over night, and leave for Providence in a special train in the morning. A large crowd welcomed the President at the depot.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Bostons, 14; Cincinnatis, 5. Game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of the crowd.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Athletics, 3, Browns, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Hartfords, 5; New Havens, 2.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—The Louisville Eagles defeated the Capitols, at Frankfort, 3 to 1.

The Mississippi River Falling.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—The river has declined one-fourth of an inch, and by to-morrow it is thought a steady decline will set in. The water is running across the neck of Devil's Elbow, thirty miles below here, and some fear it will cut through and shorten the river some twenty-five miles and cause a sudden rise in this vicinity, but those who are well informed do not believe a "cut off" will be formed during the present rise.

U. S. Steamer Ashore.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The U. S. steamer Wm. Bibb, from New Orleans for the Rio Grande, encountered a southerly gale fifteen miles off Sabine Light on the night of the 13th, and was driven ashore ten miles east of Sabine Light. No lives were lost. Everything was saved except the vessel, which is reported badly wrecked, but may be saved if the weather abates.

Failures in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Several small dealers on the Board of Trade who are on the "long" side of the wheat market failed to-day, owing to the continued shrinkage of values in that cereal. A large firm became embarrassed owing to the action of one of the banks in not discounting their drafts, as was their custom, but it is believed they will continue business to-morrow.

Ten-Hour Demonstration.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 16.—The New England ten-hour demonstration to-day was attended by 1,500 operatives from Fall River and other points in Massachusetts. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted strongly favoring a ten-hour law, and pledging the operatives to agitation of the subject until legislation is procured favorable to their views.

A Former Blockade Runner Sunk.

TORONTO, August 16.—The steamer Rothsay Castle, well-known as a successful blockade runner during the war for the Union, on entering the Toronto harbor this afternoon with three hundred excursionists on board, struck a sunken snag and rapidly sank to the upper decks. The passengers were taken off by tugs and landed safely.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—A treaty of commerce between China and Peru was ratified on the 7th inst.

—The first train over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad went through on Monday.

—Levi Stagg, a farmer, living near Johanna, Ohio, while walking in a field near his house, on Sunday, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

—Lieutenant General Sheridan left Chicago on Monday morning for a visit to the Pacific coast. He will probably arrive in San Francisco about the 23d instant.

—A six-oared boat race has been arranged to take place on the Detroit river on Friday next, between the Excelsiors of that city and the Wah-Wah-Sums of Saginaw.

—Valentine Vall, a painter, was killed in Louisville, on Monday, by falling from a window of a house. He was engaged in hanging a shutter, lost his balance, and broke his neck.

—Wm. L. Lee, a son of Samuel C. Lee, of Baltimore, formerly of Marysville, Ohio, was killed at Mauch Chunk on Monday by the breaking of a connecting rod of the engine of a passenger train.

—The Star Island House, a new summer hotel recently opened at St. Clair Flats, Mich., was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon and badly damaged. Some of the guests were severely shocked, but none seriously hurt.

—Mrs. Emma Hess died in Chicago on Monday from the effects of an overdose of gelsemium. The responsibility of her death rests between her husband, who prescribed the dose for a headache, and an apothecary boy, who compounded it.

—There has been a considerable number of Indians at Logan, Utah, since last Thursday, and remained over Sunday. The Bannocks moved north on Monday morning. The Shoshones moved east. They said they were going to the Wind River Mountains.

—On the night of the 9th inst. an attempt was made to cut the levee at Beulah, near Napoleon, Ark. The levee patrol discovered the villains, and a fight ensued, resulting in the of killing one of the marauders, the wounding of two others, and the capture of a fourth.

—At Cumberland, a small town on the Pan Handle Railroad, ten miles east of Indianapolis, during an altercation about a trade on Monday, Louis Veatch shot and killed his brother-in-law, Meldin Murray, with a shot gun. The murderer fled, but was captured.

—Complete official returns concerning the late State election in Kentucky, give McCreary, Democrat, a majority of 26,139 over Harlan, Republican. The vote for McCreary is about 1,000 less than the majority of Leslie in 1871. The House will stand ninety Democrats and ten Republicans.

—The Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction in Chicago on Monday, under a decree of Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, on foreclosure of the mortgage. H. Osterburg, of Germany, who represents the German bondholding interest, bid $1,300,000 and took possession of the road and its interests.

—Generals Sherman and Sheoum, who arrived in Omaha on Sunday on a tour of pleasure, have been the guests of that city and the military. A public reception was given them last evening, very largely attended by all classes of citizens, and was a highly complimentary affair. The party will leave for Cheyenne and Denver this morning.

—A vigilance committee has been organized in Jackson county, Ill., and two men, named Montgomery Stevens and Wm. Flood, arrested. Much excitement is said to prevail there, and outlaws are to be given no quarter. Jackson county adjoins Williamson county, and, like the latter, is infested with a gang of desperadoes, who defy law.

—Dr. Hanna, Resident Physician of the Insane Asylum near St. Louis, sent a letter to the County Court asking that body to order an immediate and thorough investigation of the cause of the recent deaths in that institution, and also into the general management of the Asylum. The Court laid the matter over pending a verdict of the coroner's jury.

For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

CANFIELD, O.

The Town and Surroundings—The County Seat Question—Teachers' Institute.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANFIELD, O., August 13, 1875.

This town is the county-seat of Mahoning, and it contains a population of about fifteen hundred. It is situated in the midst of good farms, and in a level district of country. The Niles and New Lisbon railroad passes through the town. This railroad crosses the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad at Lestonia, which is thirteen miles from this town. This place is situated near the south side of the Western Reserve, which is a part of Ohio that was settled mainly by immigrants from New England, and among them Yankee character and customs have always been conspicuous. A person entering Ohio from Lawrence or Mercer counties, in Pennsylvania, after crossing the State line, would be likely to notice a considerable difference in the style of building, farm arrangement, and the social habits of the people. It is not so prominent now as it has been in former times.

The most of the dwellings in Canfield are plain frame structures. The court-house is but a plain, old-fashioned structure. The streets cross at right angles, and the town plot is laid out in squares regularly. In the centre is an open space that is enclosed, and now has a good crop of grass growing on it. The lawn mowers which are used so effectively on the Allegheny Parks seem to be unknown here. There are four churches in the town—Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Disciple. The Union School edifice is a first-class structure, and it is only large enough for the wants of the place. Just now the town presents a quiet aspect. Trade does not seem to be brisk, and very little of building or improvement has been in progress this Summer.

A year ago last Winter an act was passed by the State Legislature to remove the county seat to Youngstown, first submitting the matter to a vote of the inhabitants of the county, and providing that Youngstown should furnish the county building. A majority of the people cast a vote in favor of the removal, and yet there is a great dissatisfaction about it. The people in this town intend to file an injunction in the Supreme Court of the State to prevent the removal for the reason that ground here was given for the county building, with the understanding that the county seat was to be fixed here permanently, and for some other considerations. Perhaps an attempt will be made to have the act repealed. There are apprehensions that the Youngstown inhabitants will not fulfill their agreement in providing county buildings that the Commissioners will accept.

A Teachers' Institute is now being held here. The attendance is not very large, and the interest in it is but moderate. Like many other assemblies of the kind, it is not fulfilling the design of institutes. Many young teachers are every year entering the profession, and they need instruction in the work of the school room. Veterans in the profession we naturally expect to be able to give instruction to tyros, and to encourage them. But too often they are more disposed to exult in their success, and to indulge in profound and abstract theorizing. Much that is said in institutes by educators, who have a great fame, is impracticable in common schools—even graded schools. More of direct and practical instruction for young teachers is much needed, and something that will keep the public in mind of its duty toward teachers and schools.

G. D. H.

MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16, 1875.

☞ A MEETING OF THIS COMMITTEE will be held at headquarters on

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1875,

AT 2:30 P. M.

A full attendance is requested,

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

B. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, also all other Tobacco and

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

Now that the heavy rain-fall west has ceased, it is discovered, as the result of of careful examination, that the injury to crops at the West is far less than was reported at the time of the floods. The crop of wheat and other products is fully equal to the general average.

IT seems rather satirical for Austria to "counsel" Turkey that she is not using proper exertions to suppress the Herzegovinian revolt. It means, simply, that if the revolution continues much longer, Austria may step in and help the revolutionists,—all of which was the plan from the outset.

THE arrangements made, whereby Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit to travelers are to be cashed, so far relieve that firm of a discreditable feature in their failure, and relieve the necessities of travelers abroad. Yet with all this, there are particulars in which the failure is very reprehensible.

KING KALAKAUA looms up in the *role* of a temperance man. He is reported to have called together all those in his personal service, and addressed them, urging that they abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. His observation had taught him that sobriety and industry were essential to the prosperity of any people. A brief, but pointed and proper temperance lecture, this.

THE renowned Dr. Helmbold has returned from Paris, and the account he gives of himself shows him to have been a seriously injured man, as regards his business relations. The property he gave up to his assignees, for a term of years, should, by right management, have yielded enough to have paid all his debts. In place of this nothing has been paid. On the first of September he proposes to resume the control of his business, and is confident he will speedily recover his lost fortune. The Doctor is a man of indomitable energy and great business sagacity, and his success in his new venture is entirely probable.

THE preparations for the Industrial Exposition are progressing so rapidly that the question that now comes up is,—"who will prepare articles for Exposition?" We may say that over a hundred applications for space are already recorded, and those who fail to exhibit will have only themselves to thank for any loss that may follow. It is now perfectly certain that the Exposition will be held, beginning October 7; that the display of articles will be very fine; and that other places will contest with our manufacturers, the palm of superiority. If our manufacturers do not wish others to come here and take away their trade, they must at once rouse themselves.

EXACTLY what may come of Secretary Delano we do not attempt to predict; but honorable people cannot sympathize with the vindictive effort being put forth, on the part of the papers, to drive him from the Cabinet. It seems like an attempt to illustrate that they can do what they attempt. The President has put the affair on a basis that common decency should inspire respect for. He proposes that existing charges shall be investigated,—and this investigation is in progress. If it shall in any way implicate Mr. Delano, either as to corruption or inefficiency, enough is known of the President for us to be assured that he will not be long in compelling his resignation. Until then, the newspapers will not drive him from the Cabinet.

MUCH speculation is indulged as to the probable outcome of the Ohio election. We think the Republican ticket will be certainly successful. It has almost uniformly triumphed when a large vote has been polled. In the present canvass every effort is being made to rouse the people. Both parties are active, and the leaders of both parties are working, speaking and organizing. If the spirit that is now manifested in all parts of the State is kept alive until October, the total vote will not fall short of half a million, and it may go fifty thousand over that figure. This will insure a Republican majority of between thirty and fifty thousand, allowing the Democrats to poll a much larger vote than they did when they elected Allen, two years ago.

WE HAVE received the statement of Assistant Secretary Cowan, of the Interior Department, in reply to Mr. Welsh's open letter to the President. In it the Secretary corrects Mr. Welsh as to the tenor of what was charged against Mr. Walker; and very clearly shows, we think, that Mr. Welsh was misrepresenting him. His most effective point is, that Mr. Welsh had the opportunity to testify, and waseven visited in Philadelphia, that he might have no excuse for not testifying to all that he now charges, and that he deliberately refused to testify. Also that he was before a Congressional Investigating Committee, on the same subject, and there declared he had no facts within his personal knowledge. These statements are sustained by quotations from official records, and effectually dispose of Mr. Welsh's affirmations. To the point, so freely mentioned by several papers, that Mr. Welsh was driven from the Indian Board by Secretary Delano, the very substantial fact is put forward that Mr. Welsh resigned while Mr. Cox was Secretary of the Interior, a year and a half before Mr. Delano succeeded to the office.

THE *Post* launches a column at Municipal extravagance in general, and Rings in particular. The only way to test the relative merit of the municipal administration of the two parties is to compare cities under Democratic rule with those under Republican rule. Cincinnati is a Democratic city. Yet the frauds perpetrated, the debts incurred, and the taxation increased have been so great, that the people have risen up against the villainy which was robbing them of house and home. New York, under Democratic rule, became so oppressed that the Courts were invoked, and the chief magnates of the Democratic party were imprisoned, or driven away. But other Democrats took their places, and while the people were fighting one set of thieves, a new set stole more largely than the others. The press of New York, irrespective of party, admit that that city is plunged hopelessly in debt, and is getting more and more involved every year. This is the Democratic record. It is marked by *proven rascality*. Now we invite the *Post* to take this or any Republican city, and charge, if it can, personal or official rascality on any Republican officer. We want, if we discuss the subject at all, to come down to facts. Platitudes about Rings are not specific. If the *Post* claims that Republicans have cheated the people, name the parties. If it does not, we will consider this charge disposed of.

THE statement of Ann Eliza Young, of the details of the Mountain Meadow massacre, will serve to intensify the conviction that Brigham Young was the instigator of that affair, although what she offers will not answer for legal evidence. One of the carriages belonging to the emigants was used by Brigham Young and his family; and jewelry taken from the women killed was distributed in his family. She also mentions that the Mountain Meadow massacre was but one of a series of such transactions, and that it was a feature in the policy of Mormonism to cut off and destroy such as were not of their faith, or were obnoxious to them. This testimony is sustained by the evidence of others who were residents of Salt Lake at the time referred to. The serious question, however, as to these Mormon leaders, is as to how the law can be made to apply, so that where guilt actually exists, conviction can be had. The usual methods of procedure are failures there. Mormons, acting as jurors, give no attention whatever to evidence, but are governed by their church affiliations. It is evident that we must either determine to let the Mormons pursue their own course, or some new plan must be developed to bring them to justice. If, in time, we could hope for the extinction of the polygamous feature of the affair, we might wait; otherwise new and more forcible laws must be enacted.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks our allusion to the Illinois banditti an example of "pot calling the kettle black," affirming that while what we say of Illinois is true enough, "it would apply very well to the feeble efforts made by Republican Pennsylvania to enforce 'law and order' in her mining districts, where they vote the Radical ticket." The *Journal* is palpably ignorant of affairs in this State. The truth is, Governor Hartranft enforced law and order in the mining regions, not as a partisan, but as the sworn Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, without fear or favor. The riots were thoroughly suppressed, and life and property protected. Yet he knew that to do his duty would possibly estrange votes. We fully believe that all estranged because of his faithfulness will either reconsider their hostility, or their places will be supplied by others. The workingmen know that peace and order are at the foundation of prosperity, and that without prosperity they cannot have work. Even in the mining regions the course of the Governor was in the interest of the miners more than others. Their long strike had resulted in suffering, and ultimately in dissensions among themselves. Some wished to work, and riots followed. The suppression of this gave peace, and almost immediately an agreement was made and work resumed. The Governor did his duty manfully, and the result was advantageous to the workingmen.

THE *Post* tries its hand on the municipal question,—but swerves to the side issue of "Rings." It concludes, after profound discussion, that there are three Rings,—the State Ring, Municipal Ring, and Radical Ring. It seems to imagine a fourth, which it classes "*the* Ring." Those who know anything of the politics in this State are aware that there are several Rings not described by the *Post*. 1. We have the Barr Ring in this county, which gave us Blackmore for Mayor, and which has foisted on the people the expense of elections for officers when the offices were not to be filled. It has crowded to the wall the active Protestant Democratic element, and packed a delegation to the State Convention in the interest of the nomination of Mr. Barr for Governor. We wish it success. 2. Then we have the Wallace Ring, to which the Barr Ring is subservient. This is generally understood to have been anxious that Dill should be nominated for Governor. 3. We have, also, the Sam. Randall Ring,—which aims to promote the election of a back-pay salary grabber to the Speakership of the next House of Congress. We have never been able to induce the *Post* to denounce the outrageous purpose of this shameless Ring. 4. We have, also, the Legislative Ring, of which Speaker Patterson is the ornament. Its performances, last Winter, quite enlivened the State. We commend these Rings to the notice of the *Post*.

ENFORCING LAW.

The verdict and sentence, in the case of Colonel Baker, the commanding officer of a regiment patronized by the Prince of Wales, illustrates the general difference as to the enforcement of law, between England and America. Witnesses of high rank testified to the previous good character of the accused, and every influence possible was resorted to, to save him, if not from disgrace, at least from a degrading sentence. The chief witness against him was the young lady he had insulted, and she did not state her case so strongly as to justify a stronger verdict than that of indecent assault. The jury was an exceptionally good one,—made up of men of more than average character and intelligence. They were fifteen minutes in making up their verdict, and the Judge sentenced the criminal at once. A fine of $2,500, one year's imprisonment in the common jail, and the costs of the suit, and imprisonment until paid,—comprised the sentence. This represents one phase of English justice. Another is that in which officials are required to enforce the laws committed to them, however rigid. The liquor excise laws in England are far more rigid than in this country. The Government receives from two to three times as much, per gallon, as tax on liquor sales, as does ours. Yet, by holding the officials to a rigid responsibility, the tax is collected. So certain is the law to be enforced, that an official enters into collusion with an other person to defraud the Government, with the absolute certainty of imprisonment if discovered.

Our system of administration is lax, compared with this. We cannot think of an instance of crime, short of murder, where the criminal possessed the means of defense, in which he did not escape entirely, or with a light and merely nominal penalty. An official was discovered to be corruptly involved in mail contracts. He had clearly defrauded the Government, committed perjury, debauched clerks in the postal contract department, and was worthy of a life-long imprisonment; yet he escaped entirely. The Judge who presided at the trial was immediately degraded by the President, but the criminal had escaped. The case of Tweed is also in point. He represented the most unbridling system of fraud—stealing, violation of official trust, and political corruption—ever known in this country. With great difficulty he was brought to trial, convicted and sentenced. Within one year he is at liberty, on bail, with every prospect of finally escaping all further punishment. These are representative cases. We do not remember an instance in which a really influential or wealthy criminal in this country has been properly punished.

The question arises, why this difference, and what its effect? It has often been declared that the Judiciary of our country is exceptionally pure, and above reproach. This is possible; but we incline to think it partakes of certain lax notions as to the enforcement of law, that prevail to a large extent among the people, and are an outgrowth of the humanitarian teachings of Greeley, Beecher, and others. It has grown to be very common for Judges to preside at trials, at which criminals are convicted, and within a month after sentence has been pronounced, to sign a petition for mitigation of sentence, or absolute pardon. And unless the law leaves them no option as to sentence, or the case tried excites popular feeling, the punishment dealt out to criminals is often absolutely trifling, and a subject of merriment. Such an administration of justice is a parody on the name. It is absurd, and to be prohibited, that any Judge should petition in behalf of a condemned person. It is his duty to carefully sift the evidence, that justice only shall be administered; and this done, no change should take place, unless under exceptional circumstances. We hold, however, that the Judiciary, by falling in with a prevailing sentimentalism, have done much to lower the influence and power of the law.

The effect is manifest. The reign of criminality has extended,—and public morals have been debased. It is attributable to this, more than else, that the standard of public morality, in this country, has been so palpably lowered. The attempt to ascribe this result to political parties, and to the ascendancy of one party or other, may do for campaign rhetoric, but the judiciary are quite as responsible as the politicians. Rascality is not confined to parties, nor limited to politicians. A sentiment has developed and grown, until it pervades the nation, that the Government is fair game to those who can most successfully pluck it. We do not mean by this that all the people are rascals,—but that the defrauding element is found in all departments of society. To be discovered in crime, if committed against the Government, is not looked upon as a serious matter. The whisky criminals, who had defrauded the Government of millions, were no sooner discovered, than they coolly proposed to compromise, and threatened what they would do if pushed. This fact, by itself, illustrates the prevailing tone of public morals. These men were not particularly conscious of crime,—they had merely been caught in sharp practices; and with all the effrontery of a lying Arab, proposed to compromise.

In England, such a discovery would have produced a widespread panic. There would have been an absolute certainty that, the evidence being sufficient, these men would speedily find their way to prison. Here, there prevails at this moment great uncertainty as to whether the worst criminals will be tried at all, and extreme doubt as to their being convicted; and all this, not that Secretary Bristow has not done his duty, but that the Courts are so uncertain. The general result is, we have vastly more crime of this character than they have. Fear, after all, is a great power in checking crime. Colonel Baker's conviction will throw a safeguard around ladies traveling in England for years to come; and the rigid enforcement of law would do more to lessen crime in this country than all else combined. We need reform in the judiciary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IN A Democratic Nominating Convention for municipal offices at Wilmington, Del., last Saturday, the Catholic and Protestant elements of the party were pitted against each other, the contest resulting in the triumph of the latter by a large majority.

COLONEL ROSSY, the ex-Confederate, has expressed his views on the political situation to a reporter. He believes that the Southern people make a serious mistake in not giving more active support to President Grant, but, for himself, denies that he has permanently transferred his allegiance to the Republican party.

ANDREW JOHNSON is the sixth member of the Forty-fourth Congress to die before the regular labors of that body have commenced. The vacant chairs in the House are those of Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hersey, of Maine (two Republicans); and of Mr. Allen, of New York; Mr. Head, of Tennessee, and Mr. La Dow, of Oregon (three Democrats).

IT was a little startling—that idea of inviting Jeff. Davis to make a speech at the Rockford Fair; and yet we may as well face the fact that if Old Bill Allen is elected in Ohio, Jeff. and men of his sort will be the chief orators of the campaign of 1876. The "old rebel yell" will be heard all over the land pretty soon if the Republicans don't quit fooling and fighting among themselves, and vote to the polls like men who had some responsibility resting on their shoulder.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is being urged as a candidate for Governor of Georgia. The Macon *Chronicle* says:—"Now there is a prospect of something lively next Summer. General Colquitt and General Wofford and General Gartrell and Colonel Hardeman, and Mr. James and Governor Smith and Mr. McIntyre will have to be stir themselves in earnest when Mr. Stephens comes into the field. Mr. Stephens is the only candidate from Eastern Georgia. Gentlemen candidates, *inaugural* and otherwise, stand by your arms."

MR. WILLIAM D. KELLEY had the following conversation with a reporter at Indianapolis last Wednesday:

"Do you hope the Democrats in Ohio will win?"

"I would like to see the defenders of the green back win."

"Are the monetary views set forth in the Democratic platform your views?"

"Yes, I believe they are."

"In desiring the success of those views, then, you, in fact, desire the success of the Democratic party, don't you?"

"It amounts to that, I presume."

"I FOUGHT to maintain the Union," said an intelligent soldier the other evening, "and in the cause sacrificed that good right leg. To-day I am struggling in the face of want to support my family. To-day a hundred ex-rebels stand elected to Congress, and are only waiting for the time to come when they will be able to make me suffer still further for my sacrifice. Things did not look this way at Appomattox Court House in 1865. You could not have made me believe it." And then he stumped off with his wooden substitute for flesh and blood, and disappeared in the crowd.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN has been quite ill in Colorado, but he is getting better.

A MAN in Iowa has applied for a patent for a plow to be worked by wind power.

THE experiment of carrying letters on the street cars is to be tried at Cleveland.

FIFTY delegates from the trades-unions of France are to be sent to Philadelphia to study the Centennial.

IN Great Britain there are $585,000,000 invested in the production of alcohol, which some lunatics call a poison.

ENGLISH gardeners now gladly pay one dollar each for toads. They find them the best and cheapest destroyers of insects which infest their plants.

HUSTLING troublesome relatives off to insane asylums, even when they are not insane, is becoming an unpleasantly common practice in New York.

THE Knoxville *Press* reports that Mrs. Andrew Johnson, whose condition has been considered quite critical, is slowly recovering from the shock occasioned by her husband's death.

A WOMAN recently died in Chester, England, who has cost the authorities $3,000. Hannah Payne had been 113 times before the magistrates, and died drunk at sixty-six years of age.

WILLIAM NORTON, night yard master for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Columbus, Ohio, was thrown from a car by a defective brake, on Monday morning, and run over and killed.

IN a coffin which was received at the barriers of Paris by a man with a cadaverous countenance and deep crape on his hat, the customs officers found several thousand dollars worth of Brussels lace.

FOLLOWING is a cure for lice on canary birds: Sprinkle dry sand, mixed with anise seed, in the bottom of the cage each day. Rub a little fresh lard under the bird's wings, and put a rusty nail in the bathing cup.

Figaro writes severely against the use of the cat on the backs of criminals in England, and Miss Alice S., of London, answers that this punishment is more merciful than the treatment of girls in French boarding schools.

WHAT becomes of the children in Winter? It has just occurred to the New York philanthropists that Summer excursions are not enough, and that some extra provisions ought to be made for the wants of the little ones in Winter.

RHODE ISLAND feels better about her size since the statistics have declared that in the last thirty-five years she has gained 149,409 in population, while Vermont and New Hampshire can show an increase of but 88,606 and 33,276, respectively.

A YOUNG woman at the Stafford Springs House, Conn., who was noted for her beautiful black hair, awoke, one morning last week, to find her locks lying on the floor beside a pair of scissors. She had risen in the night and cut them off in a fit of somnambulism.

DURING the trial of the case of Father O'Keefe against Cardinal Cullen, in Dublin, in the course of the cross-examination of Cardinal Cullen, the plaintiff said the discipline varied in different dioceses; for instance, in the archdiocese of Cashel he would be suspended if he took a glass of whisky before dinner, but in his own diocese he would not be suspended if he took five. Baron Dowse remarked that he "might not be suspended, but he would be prostrated."

A FIRE at Dubuque, on Sunday morning, destroyed several buildings, including the warehouse owned by J. A. Rhomberg, and occupied by Becker & Co., and the tobacco firm of Myers, Rice & Co. The total loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, nearly all insured.

CHARLES G. FINNEY, for many years President of the Oberlin (Ohio) College, died very suddenly on Monday morning of heart disease, at his residence at Oberlin. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of his death. He will be buried to-morrow.

AT a wedding in Chicago recently, a wag pinned in a conspicuous place in one of the dressing-rooms a newspaper paragraph reading: "On the evening of Aug. 12, Jupiter and Venus will approach within one degree of each other, presenting a rare and beautiful spectacle."

MISS DE VERGAS, of Calcutta—a young lady of noble family, well educated, clever, and a brilliant beauty—has devised a grand lottery scheme, and put her own sweet self up for the capital prize. She expects to net 100,000 rupees, and to divide equally with the lucky man in case matrimony is not agreeable to either party.

THE monument of Mary Pomeroy, of Glendenning notoriety, was dedicated on Saturday, in Jersey City. The ceremonies were attended by an immense throng. A great many people will naturally wonder why erect a monument to her memory. It were better, probably, that the circumstances should be forgotten as soon as possible.

A CASE has recently occurred at Goshen, Mass., that seems to confirm the popular belief that beech trees are never struck by lightning. A beech and maple standing near together with branches interlocking each other, received an electric bolt from a passing cloud which shattered the maple and passed into the earth through a prostrate hemlock tree lying near, which was stripped of its bark nearly the whole length. No trace of the lightning was left upon the beech.

THE following advertisement appeared in the *Irish Times* of July 2:—"Matrimony.—A mother, suffering from a mortal disease and longing to see her two daughters suitably married before she leaves this world, wishes to meet two gentlemen; respectable parentage; minimum income £100; age under forty. Girls are good humored, trained housekeepers, very handsome (advertiser can guarantee this), ages twenty-two and nineteen, eldest very sensible, youngest a little flighty, fortunes £300 each.

A HORRIBLE STORY comes to us from Moundsville—almost too horrible, indeed, for belief. On Tuesday evening a man and wife named Hively (as near as our informant could say) got drunk together, leaving a little son about six years of age, alone in the house. The boy got hold of a pint flask containing whisky, and drank the contents, causing his death in a few hours. When discovered his parents were lying in the yard sleeping off their drunken orgie. It is said that the little fellow drank nearly a pint of liquor.

A PARISIAN noticed the other day a newly-married couple driving in a superb landau. He followed them, and hired all the hacks he could find—fourteen in number—by the hour. He directed the drivers to follow the nuptial landau in Indian file, one by one, and then jumped into the carriage himself, awaiting the event. This mysterious procession, winding along toward the Bois, soon attracted attention, and created quite a sensation. At last, after a long while, the bridegroom's attention was called to the situation by the smiles of persons passing by. He was very indignant, and has made formal complaint against the audacious joker.

EXTRAORDINARY is a rooster now residing at Grand Rapids, Mich. Generally these pugnacious birds contend only with one another, but this cock flies at higher game. First, he wrestled with a three-year old colt, hitting him with spurs and flying at his nose, and finally compelling the colt to retreat. Then the victorious rooster tackled a cow. She tosses him on her horns like a plaything, but he invariably comes up smiling and renews the combat. 'Tis a draw battle thus far, with odds in favor of the rooster. The same proud bird fears not the face of any man, and lately compelled one who interfered with him to retreat in a very demoralized condition.

A CINCINNATI man, who will deserve immortality and barrels of greenbacks if he succeeds, thinks he has discovered a plan by which the smoke and cinders from a locomotive can be carried to the rear end of the train and there set free without annoying passengers. His apparatus consists of a simple tube, a foot or so in diameter, running from the smokestack over the tops of the cars to the rear, his theory being that the speed of the train will create a draught of sufficient power to suck all the smoke and cinders and scatter them to the winds behind the train. The idea has been patented, and, if it proves effective, the patentee should receive the thanks of the entire civilized world; and no doubt he will, and make a fortune besides.

SUMMER RESORT GOSSIP.

THE newest rage at a few of the cheaper class of summer resorts is the Chinese sunshade.

BAND practice every morning at West Point is the latest. The ladies do not sit in a circle and talk gossip to musical accompaniment.

BALTIMORE and Pittsburgh send some of their prettiest and most noted belles to Cape May this season, and their costumes are fearfully and wonderfully made.

AS THE ladies walked on the beach, with their long hair down, because otherwise "it takes so long to dry," it was the *enfant terrible* who said triumphantly "Mamma leaveth all her's at the hotel."

THE newest rage at the Summer resorts is the Chinese sunshade. It is a very peculiar affair and somewhat unique—hence its popularity among young women at the seaside who act and call themselves fashionable. They are cheap, and the fact is calculated to make them still more fashionable.

TOPICS are running low at Long Branch, and the lady writers, Olive Logan among the rest, have been forced to notice the distinguished looks of certain colored waiters at the hotels. It's an even wager that the colored waiters have never noticed any distinguished looks about the lady correspondents. They haven't any to speak of.

THEY have a champion lady swimmer at Swampscott, and she hails from the immaculate village of Boston. She swims more for money than for health, but the Bostonians there delight to encourage her in her noble profession, and they pay her handsomely to use every effort to drown herself in sight of the immense throng of eager people on the beach.

SUMMER PLACE CLOTHES.

Fictitious Tales About Their Inexpensiveness.

Everybody says that nobody is wearing expensive clothes at the watering places this year, and this neat little fiction does duty just as well as it has done for a decade or two. Everybody is wearing the very best clothes they could possibly buy or obtain on credit, but many of the most expensive things that are fashionable this year are very cheap looking, and so the men who write the watering place letters, and who do not know the difference between English embroidery and mosquito netting are deceived, and cry out that nobody is dressing expensively. It is an excellent time to buy dress goods, because the prices are very low at present, but the dresses now worn at watering places were bought some time ago, excepting, perhaps, the white suits. These are not actually expensive at first, but it is rather poor economy to buy suits that can be worn but once and then must be washed. Twenty-five dollars is not much to pay for a pretty suit, but when one must spend $200 to keep it in order there is no great economy in purchasing it. Muslin dresses like all others are made with sleeves of a different material to the waist. For instance, the latter will be lined with silk of the same color as the ribbons placed under the insertion in the skirt, while the former will be unlined and composed of muslin and insertion. Of course the linings are high and made to look as uncomfortable as possible, but the fancy for wearing some covering on the shoulders will please economical women, who will see in it an opportunity for not doffing their summer costumes quite so soon as they would otherwise be obliged to do. For the present this covering need only be one of the light cardinal capes of lace, or even a *fichu* of white or black lace fastened in front, with a velvet bow embroidered in bright colors.

Dropsy Extraordinary.

An extraordinary event occurred the other day to a dweller in the Rue Andrau, in Paris. For the last fourteen years a woman living in that street has been believed to be a sufferer from dropsy. She has had all the symptoms of that disease, besides the usual extraordinary swelling or inflation of the body. A few weeks since she went to Burgundy to make a visit, and while there she felt indisposed. At the end of a few days she experienced the pangs of child birth and gave birth to a dead child. The child was of ordinary size, but its teeth and nails were full grown. The body has been sent to the Academy of Sciences. This birth, after a fourteen years' period of gestation, is not unparalleled in France. In 1882 a lady died at Pas de Calais, who believed herself to be affected with dropsy for seven years. An inquest was held, and the body of a child, completely ossified, was discovered.

THE FAMILY RECORD.

"Ay, write it down in black and white—
The date, the age, the name;
For home has never seemed so dear
As since our baby came.
No child before was half so sweet,
And never babe so wise;
And, John, the neighbors say, indeed,
It has its father's eyes."

"Nay, wife, I'm sure they'er like your own;
The rogue's his mother's boy.
How strange that such a tiny form
Can cause such boundless joy!
And you *will* have him named for me?
Come, think it o'er again;
For 'John' is but a homely name—"
"Nay, do not drop your pen,

"For 'John' shall be his name my dear;
It is his father's own;
And though a hundred more were given,
I'll call him that alone.
His father's eyes, his father's face,
His father's form, I'm sure:
God grant he have his father's heart,
Life's hardships to endure!"

"Well, there, 'its written down at last;
The record is complete;
Henceforth we'll lay our loving hearts
Beneath our baby's feet.
Ah, wife, our home's a humble place—
We're humble folks—that's true;
But I'm a king with boundless wealth
In that young rogue and you.

'So, baby, wink and blink, my boy.
Your mother's eyes—" "Nay, John,
They are his father's eyes indeed;
That I insist upon!"
"Well, be that as it may, his mouth
Is waiting for a kiss.
He's like you there, at least, my dear.
Say, do I judge amiss?"

Harper's Bazar.

The Toothache.

A gentleman says, after suffering excruciating pain from this ache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlor, who said he would not detain me one minute. He came—a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathized with me, while I briefly told how sadly I was afflicted.

"My dear friend," exclaimed he, "I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? how?" inquired I, "do it, in pity."

"Instantly," said he. "Betty, have you any alum?"

"Yes,"

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath and publish it in Askelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was so. I experienced a sensation of coldness on applying it, which gradually subsides and with it the torment of the toothache.

The True Story.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, Jr., editor of the Greenville (Tenn.) *Intelligencer*, denies the story that his father in early life met with a serious disappointment from unrequited love. He says that his father fell in love with a young lady of good family and amiable character, who returned his affection. Her parents, however, objected to the marriage, upon the grounds of Mr. Johnson's youth and lack of means. Upon hearing this he sought an interview with the young lady, informed her of the decision of her parents, and of the course he had himself resolved upon, adding that there was nothing left for them but to part and forget what they had been to each other. The lady felt otherwise, and frankly told him that she would go with him wherever he might lead, and that she would not hesitate to trust her life and its keeping into his hands. His pride would not permit this, and notwithstanding his love, he left the place, only returning long years after, when the lady was married and the mother of a family.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Assets January 1, 1875, - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., commencing from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Grayson, R. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lamp Chandeliers and Glassware!
Lowest prices at wholesale. Call or send for new Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
180 Liberty street, near Sixth.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aug9-p57

CARD!
C. A. BOUCHER,
The Founder, and Proprietor for Seven Years of the
GREAT ORIGINAL
Red Front Tea Warehouse
NO. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh,
Takes this opportunity to announce to the thousands of his old friends and customers that he has again assumed control of the same old stand, the Original Red Front Tea Warehouse, and will endeavor to make it in the future what it was in the past—the great headquarters for the working masses, where every article in the grocery line will be sold in its purity, and at the lowest possible prices.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
Families or clubs sending their money with their orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, will have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Respectfully,
C. A. BOUCHER,
No. 114 Smithfield Street.

STOCKS
Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.
Privileges
Negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares
$106.25
Straddles $250 each control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall street operations are conducted sent
FREE
To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire are promptly executed by us. Address
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
48 No. 2 Wall street, New York.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, TOYS & FANCY GOODS,
176 and 178 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, August 14,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW
Tycoon Repps
Fall styles for Wrappers, Dressing Gowns, &c.
A Fine New Stock of
COLORED ALPACAS!
All choice shades, with Seal Browns, at 25c, a great bargain.
Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Merinos, Drap d'Etes, &c.
Unusual Good Value in these.
A Splendid Assortment of
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
Every quality, in all fabrics, from 10c per yard upwards.
Especial attention is called to our large and complete stock of
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS.
We are offering extra good bargains in all the grades of Black Silks, from $1 a yard to $4, and
New Colored Dress Goods,
Latest shades at bargains.
A VERY FINE LINE OF
Jeans, Casimeres, Diagonals and Broadcloths,
For MEN'S WEAR at very low prices.
Dress Goods Department
Will be found very full and complete, and
Bargains at Every Counter.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have now opened a Choice Line of
Colored Silks,
In the new Fall Colorings of Indigo, Marine, Seal Brown, Prune, Myrtle and Steel,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
To match all the above shades.
A FULL LINE OF
Black Velvets
FROM $2.00 PER YARD UP.
BLACK
"Hand-Spun" Silks,
In all qualities, soft-finish, and
Warranted to Wear.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE
AND
CHECK SILKS.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons
IN SUPERIOR QUALITIES.
Colored Gros Grain Ribbons,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
Retail Stores.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
q27 City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRESSON SPRINGS.—This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summits of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. McMULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa., St. Cloud Hotel, Philada.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. q2s
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Open for Guests June 10.
Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the finest Hotel, at this popular Summer Resort. The Hotel has accommodations for
One Thousand Guests.
A magnificent Beach Drive of over 2½ miles in length has been constructed.
TERMS, $4.50 PER DAY.
Address,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
r190 Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.
SARATOGA OF THE WEST.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio.
SWENEY, WEST & Co., Proprietors.
This delightful and popular Summer Resort, the largest west of the Mountains,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
The Black Bass fishing here is unequalled by any other place in the United States.
RATES—$3.50 BY THE DAY; $2.50 BY THE WEEK. r99

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PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
J OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Especial attention to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 17, 1875.

The week opened with rather better feeling in financial circles than has prevailed for a time past. We learn from what we deem good authority, that the banks are quietly investigating the situation of all borrowers, concerning whose credit a shadow of doubt exists. We do not think it strange that this should be done, as the Bolt Company failure disturbed confidence very greatly. Of course it is unpleasant for business men to be compelled to prove that they have enough of sound assets to entitle them to credit, but the method pursued is the shortest road to real and easy confidence.

Among outside brokers and at the banks a good demand for loans exists. These are mostly for building purposes, and are such as not only give employment to idle funds, but also promise plenty of work to idle hands. Applicants of this class are still numerous, and the greater number receive favorable consideration. Much encouragement has been imparted to agents, the indications of increased demand being apparent enough, as those gentlemen may generally be found steeped in business. All signs point to a promising outlook the coming fall.

In manufacturing stocks, a depreciation has been going on in England, where, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the manufacturing interests and the bad state of trade, the shares of some of the limited companies are experiencing a severe depreciation. In some cases they are from 30s. to 40s. discount, and this balance sheets of several companies for the present quarter show losses on the quarter's business of from £300 to £1,000. For example, shares of the Sun Mill Company, which at one time were at about 120 per cent. premium, are now selling at a discount. Of the limited companies, twenty-four are in the Masters' Association,—that is, more than one-half.

The following we deem reliable as to the contraction of currency. Secretary McCulloch's report for 1865 states the amount of National bank notes issued to be $295,000,000; $65,000,000 of State bank notes were then extant; $30,000,000 of Treasury and compound interest notes were then in circulation as currency, according to Secretary McCulloch. This makes the total currency at that date $754,200,000. The total circulation July 1, 1875, was as follows:

Legal tender notes	$375,841,687
Fractional currency	42,129,424
Notes of existing banks outstanding	318,148,406
Notes of failed and liquidating banks still circulating, estimated	6,000,000
Total circulation, July 1, '75	$742,119,517

This shows a contraction from 1865 to 1875 of about $12,000,000 in the amount of currency, statistically, in circulation. Actually the currency is much less, as large amounts of it are locked up in default of profitable employment for it.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest prices by telegraph:

6s	113½	5-20's 1887	120½
U. S. 1881, coup	122¼	" 1868—coupons	121¼
5-20 1865		10-40's	114¾
" 64	115¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 65	115¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
" 65 new	119	10-40's—coupons	114¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	15½	Union Pacific	79¾
I. C.	97	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	
St. L.	37½	Adams Express	
Do. P.	69¾	American Express	55
Michig Southern	60¾	U. S. Express	
Do. Cal	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	77
North'n Pacific Com	41¾	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pr	55¾	Pac. Mail	98¾
Rock Isl	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	30
Cleve. & Pitts	91 90	Pittsburgh	134¼
Pacific R	28¾	Iron Mountain	
Western Un. Tel.	84¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.	60¾	Cen. Trans(B)	46½
Reading (B	55¾	Empire Do (B)	53¾
U. Cos. of S.	(B)190	N. W. R. C. 7-30's	91½
Gold Creek	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	75
Lehigh Valley	62¾		

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 16, 1875.

The weather continues pleasant, all that could be desired for taking in the crops; in this section of the country harvesting has been almost completed, and as the weather appears to have been favorable all through the country, the crops of grain and hay have been pretty well secured. Recent reports indicate that even in the worst flooded districts the reports in regard to the loss sustained were considerably exaggerated, and there is a more cheerful feeling in mercantile and manufacturing circles in consequence, as general business and the crops are closely connected, the prosperity of the former is dependent to a very large degree upon the latter. About the only noticeable feature in the general markets is an easier feeling in Breadstuffs, although as yet there has been no perceptible decline. There is a fair degree of activity in Groceries and Provisions, although the demand is mainly for small lots to supply immediate wants. Coffee continues strong; Sugars are weak. Sugar-cured Hams are higher. The fruit trade continues active, and dealers have about all they can do; Apples, Peaches etc., etc. are coming in freely, but selling readily at good prices. Butter and Cheese in fair demand, while Eggs continue very dull.

BEANS—The supply in this market is light, as is also the demand; occasional small sales of Mediums at $2,10a2,15, and prime navies, of which there are none, would probably bring 10a15c per bushel additional.

ASHES—There is little or no movement in Ashes, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

ALE—Trade continues quiet and prices unchanged. City brands quoted as follows: $5 per bbl. in city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. at proportionate rates.

BEESWAX—This is not much of a market for this article, and it is a rare thing to hear of a sale except in a retail way, we continue to quote nominally at 28a30c per pound.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" Brooms:—No. 2 common, $2.50; No. 3 hurl, $2,75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 10 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25 a4,50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4,50; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the finest grades, the supply of which continues light, scarcely equal to present wants, and prices, in consequence, are fully maintained; sales of prime to choice solid packed at 23a25; medium to good, 18a20; common, 11a15. The heat of summer has also had a tendency to butter and 28, but these figures can only be obtained for something extra, similar to that named, and no considerable quantity could be sold at quoted rates. The fact is increased receipts are expected within the next week or two, as the scarcity was owing to farmers being all absorbed in securing their crops, not having had time to attend to marketing Butter or anything else, and as the grass is very abundant and in fine condition at this season of the year, it would not be surprising if Butter should rule lower in the latter than in the former part of the summer, although this is something unusual.

BROWN CORN—The stock of Corn in this market is light, and the market is firmer, especially since the reports that considerable damage was done to the crop in the west by the recent heavy rains. A Chicago exchange, of Saturday, reports that market fairly active, and firm at the following quotations: 11½a12½c for No.1 hurl, and 13a13¼c for extra do. Such as can be worked into a choice hurl broom quotable at 11 1-2a12 1-2; good do, 9 1-2a10c; good to choice stalk braid, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; inferior brush, 8 1-2a 9c; crooked, 6a8 1-2c.

CHEESE—The market is easier, and while there has been no decline as yet in prices, there is a weaker feeling. New York has been selling for some time past, and this, of course, has not been without its effect here. Prime Ohio Factory, and there is scarcely any demand for any other kind, quoted, in a jobbing way, at 11¾a12.

COFFEE AND ROPE—The demand for Rope has been more active than it usually is at this particular time, but Cordage continues drill. No change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch, diameter and upwards	18½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	18 " "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	19½ " "

Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn | 15 " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine | 18 " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLE.

Hawser Laid	18½ cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	17 " "
Sand Pump Rope	15½ " "

STEEL ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb.
⅝ inch	13 " "
½ and 5-16 in.	13½ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	13 " "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	13½ " "
Hay twine	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes ..... 21 cts per lb.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred Rope and Yarns	14½ cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13½ " "
" Spun Yarn	13½ " "
" Manilla	13½ " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.

American	15 to 16 cts per lb.
Russia	21 " "
Italian	21 " "
Flax, Lubricating	20 and 25 " "
Sash and Belt Cord	20 to 25 " "

COKE—Trade continues moderately active, but prices remain unchanged; Connellsville, $2,65a2,75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The general position of the market remains substantially the same as noted in our last report. Navigation being suspended again, shipments by river have ceased, but the supply here is about exhausted, and, in addition, the down river markets are all overstocked. Current rates at Cincinnati and Louisville are very unsatisfactory, scarcely covering actual cost, and only those who are in need of funds are disposed to trade. It is reported that some of the miners are out on a strike.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely any inquiry for dried fruit of any kind, nor is it to be expected with the markets full of fresh fruits and vegetables, and prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—We have to report a continued dull market, but with light receipts and a small supply, prices remain about as last quoted, 15a16. Dealers report a very light demand, although this is not unusual at this season of the year when there are but few buyers, excepting bakers and hotels. It is not likely, however, that prices will get much lower.

FEATHERS—Apples continue to come in freely, and with the supply accumulating, prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to $2,50a3,50 per bbl. for fair to prime. Peaches are also coming forward freely, and prices are lower, although the demand has increased. Arrivals are also increasing, and an active trade is confidently expected for some weeks to come; sales at $1a1,50 per box, as to quality. Pears and Plums continue to rule high; latter selling at $2,50a4 per box and the former at $2 a3, according to quality and condition.

FLOUR—The market has eased up somewhat since the date of our last report, in consequence of the more favorable reports in regard to the wheat crop, but prices are still maintained, and while millers and dealers anticipate an early decline, others are impressed with the belief that the market is destined to hold its own for some time to come. It appears to be generally conceded that prime old Winter Wheat flour will command a premium of 25a50c per bbl. over new, in view of the fact that a large quantity of the Winter Wheat this year was more or less injured by the protracted rains in harvest. However, there is a good crop of spring wheat, which should not be lost sight of; then, again, in some sections of the country the Winter Wheat was secured in good order, and furthermore, there is plenty of old stock in the country. However, the general outlook warrants the prediction that prices will not get down as low as they were prior to the recent advance in the event of a short winter or spring crop being, in a jobbing way, at $7,40a7,50 per bbl, at which figures the margin is small, taking the cost at the source of supply into consideration.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The stock of Rio in first hands foots up 87,424 bags, with 287,000 afloat—making the total visible supply 714,424 bags. In the face of this large supply Coffee is very firm, and ¼c higher than at the beginning of last week. The views of buyers and sellers are wide apart, the opinion gains ground in the east values will increase rather than diminish and the bean command high figures in the next year. Java and all other grades firm at our quotations. Sugar is more active, and the market firmer at the late decline. The stock of Sugars is 7,612 hhds. in excess of last year at this date, and the market weak. Molasses grades easy. Rice neglected.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Standard	12	Demarara	9¾@10¾
N. O.	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio fine	20@22	Roasted loose	27¾
Rio Prime	22@25	R. Java, bbgs	40
Rio, Fancy	25@27	R. Java, loose	38¾
Rio, choice	27@29		

RICE.

Rangoon, ₱ bbl		Patna, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, ₱ lb	7¾@8		
	7¾@8		
Porto Rico	60@65		
Demarara	60@65	Sew Orleans	75@80

SYRUPS.

Sugar-house	35@40		
Maple	80	Sugar Drips	60@65
Silver Drips		White Drips	65@70
		Extra Golden	65@70

SOAPS.

Babbitt's Best	8	Olive	6
Babbitt's N. City	7	Woman's Friend	5½
Persian	4	Bernhidine	4
Colgate's Palm	4	Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box	3
Colgate's Ass't	4	Park Co.'s Glycerine, per doz	1 75
Toilet	1	Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
Colgate's Vegetable	1	Cashmere Bouquet, per gross	9 00
Ex. Erbra Wax	1		

LUMBER—Following are the current card rates:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	40 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Dewing & joist and scantling	15 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Second common	50 00
Flooring boards	40 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	32 00
Siding	32 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$4 25
Lath	4 75

MILL FEED—Is in light stock and firmer; Bran is quoted at $19a20 per ton, and Middlings at $20a30. Chopped Feed scarce and high, at $1,75a1,80 per cwt.

OILS—Lard oils in moderate demand at steady prices. Lewis' Miner's Oil (winter make) in good demand and firm, at 80c in a jobbing way. Lard Oil dull but unchanged; Extra No. 1 Lard (summer), $1; No. 1, 80; No. 2, 75. Carbon dull; quotable at 20½@21 1-2 by the car load. Linseed firm, and higher at the packing points, and will likely advance to 15c here before the close of the week. Breaksast Bacon also higher and scarce, and the same may be said of the entire hog product. The receipts here for some time past have been light, and stocks must of necessity be going down, as there is a continued steady demand.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14½
₱ lb	14½	Do., half barrels	15
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	12	Do., 5-65 lbs. for summer use in tierces	15
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	18½	Do., in ¼ bbls	15½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz		Do., in ½ bbls	16
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do., 3 ₱ caddies	17½
Rib Sides		Do., 5 ₱ do	17½
Clear Sides	14½	Do., 3 ₱ pails	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$23.00	Do., 5 ₱ do	18
Mixed Lard Oil		Carbon Oil	
Lard Oil		Chese	

POTATOES—The receipts from the east continue light, but there are enough coming in from the adjoining country to supply the demand, and prices are no better; $2,50a2,75 per bbl. in a jobbing way. There is every indication of an abundant yield and that prices will rule low for several years past. Sweet Potatoes, $4 a5 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens in fair supply, and selling at 45a55 cents per pair, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, in a small way, $3,20a3,25; Clover, $8,25.

TALLOW—Country, 8c; best city rendered, 8¾a8¾.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues very dull and unsatisfactory, but it is hoped and expected that there will be an improvement this fall.

PAR BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st Quality.	1st Quality, Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 00	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	12 00
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	10 00	14 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 24 by 24	11 00	16 00
24 by 28	13 00	18 00
25 by 26 to 29 by 30	13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 36	14 00	22 00
24 by 38 to 24 by 44	15 00	24 00
26 by 46 to 26 by 60	16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 28 by 60	18 00	30 00
30 by 46 to 30 by 60		32 00
24 by 48 to 24 by 60		35 00
24 by 62 to 24 by 72		40 00
26 by 62 to 26 by 72		45 00

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers in this city.

WHITE LEAD—Is in fair demand and very firm but unchanged; 9¾c by the ton, and 10¼a10 1-2 in smaller lots. The indications at the present writing are favorable for an early advance.

WOODEN WARE—We note a steady demand, without any change in values. No. 1, 3-hoop tubs, $8 per dozen. No. 2, 2-hoop tubs, $7 per dozen. No. 3, 2-hoop tubs, $6 per dozen. 3-hoop pails, $2,15 per dozen. 2-hoop do, $1,80 per dozen. Globe Wash Boards, $2,75 per dozen. Ex. L. do do, $2,25 per dozen. Kalamazoo Clothes Pins, $1,25 per box, full count. Round head do, 90c per box.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 16, 1875.

CATTLE—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The number on sale footed up 41 cars or 803 head, differing scarcely any in point of numbers from that of last week; however, the average quality was not as good, and while choice beeves sold readily enough and that too, at full prices, the market for the lower grades opened dull, dragged all the way through, and at the close there were quite a number remaining unsold, notwithstanding prices ruled in favor of buyers. While of choice beeves the supply was small, scarcely equal to the demand, there was an over supply of common and medium, as the offerings consisted mainly of this character, and hence, while the former, as already stated, brought fully as much as at any time for several weeks, the latter declined from 20 to 30c per head, and the market closed dull at the decline.

Dealers very generally continue to report trade unsatisfactory; that in addition to a very small margin for profit, collections are very slow, and that they have a good many claims outstanding upon which it is almost impossible to realize anything. Butchers also report business in their line as being exceedingly hard, and anyone at all cognizant of the trade, knows that they have good cause for complaint. Times are hard, in consequence of which the consumption of beef has been very much curtailed, and besides, at the present cost of cattle, we are reliably informed, that it is almost impossible to cut the cost of a bullock out of the beef; they, the butchers, especially those having shops, have a good deal of money standing out, and a large proportion of it among a class of people who are unable to pay, being out of work and out of funds, and, what makes the matter still worse, many of them have nothing over and above the three hundred dollars allowed by law, and consequently, it cannot be collected by force; as the saying is, it is hard to take blood out of a turnip.

Prime to extra beeves quotable at 7¼a7¾; medium to good, 6 1-2a7; fair to good grassers, 5a6c; common ditto, 4a4 1-2. Dry cows, 3 1-2a4c. Bulls, 2 1-2a3 1-2, as to quality. The most of the sales were within the range of 5a6c. Dealers report that it is difficult to obtain a supply of prime beeves even at the high prices current, from which it is evident that there is a scarcity for the present at least, of the kind of cattle in question.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, and the names of the shipper or owner:

A. Greenwald	40	Arnold & W	19
L. Rothchild	20	A. Greenwald	21
Haas & R	22	Head & T	23
M. Krause	20	W. C. Thrasher	20
Moonshine & R	17	E. Harding	15
M. Weil	25	J. W. Cunningham	14
E. Katz	22	Head & Cornog	22
Kahn & Lobman	19	J. S. Johnston	20
J. Shamberg	20	Holmes L. & Co	50
Zeigler & L	40	P. Sheitemantle	10
Rothchilds & Bro	19	H. Nagle	9
Moonshine & G	34	C. Beighley	6
Marks & Bro	59	G. Farien	12
Shamberg & Z	39	Ackerman & H	25
B. S. Traurman	20	J. Steele	34
Rothchild & Z	18	Chas. Bussey	22
J. Shamberg	19	Elisha Barnes	12
Kahn & L	19		
Total			803
Total last Monday			803

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Were again in full supply, between 1,600 and 1,700 head, of which three-fourths, at least, were lambs, and the average quality was common, more so than usual. The market was fairly active for prime stock, but very dull for common, of which the offerings largely consisted, and there were quite a number of the latter description left over unsold. Dealers generally reported the market, especially for common stock, as having been one of the worst of the season, and prices were lower. Some few extra Lambs brought $3,50a4 per head, but the most of the sales were within the range of $2a3, and there were some left over which would not have brought over $1,25a1,50 per head. Prime to extra sheep, of which there were but very few on sale to-day, quotable at 5a5 1-2c; common to fair, $2a3 per head. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Mart Humes	90	P. Sheitmantle	100
John Beighley	56	J. Gettman	79
A. Stakeley	120	P. J. Kelly	50
J. Montgomery	172	A. Fear	91
T. Bingham	160	J. Beeler	87
W. Humes	56	McMillan & F	104
G. Hammerly	40	M. Flinner	100
J. Gallaher	91	R. McCandlin	40
J. F. Neeley	54	J. Haworth	41
J. Merriman	40	M. A. Reed	60
Total			1,631
Total last Monday			1,600

HOGS.

The demand for this class of stock continues light, but prices were higher in sympathy with East Liberty, our main source of supply. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 5a8¾c gross, for common to prime.

VEAL CALVES.

There is rather more inquiry, and with light offerings, the market is firmer, and within the past few weeks prices have been advanced ¼a1-2c per lb; we now quote at 5 1-2a6 1-2 cents per pound for prime to extra veals.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 16, 1875.

The harvest being nearly over we should now expect to see some movement in the Fine Wools of the country. As yet we do not hear of any agents from Eastern homes, or manufacturers being in the country, nor is it probable that there will be until wool growers yield considerably in their views. With straight grades of X and XX fleece selling at 40@43c in Boston, with all the merchantable thrown out, we do not see any profit or margin in the average clips of Fine Fleece at 40c.

All accounts agree that the present state of both wool and woolen goods in the Eastern markets will not permit a higher price being paid for the present clip than 40c. Buyers are exercising more than usual caution in rejecting all greasy and heavy wools unless at the proper discount.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and unsettled, No 1 spring $1,23a1,25; No 2 $1,16¼ spot; $1,16¾ seller August; $1,15¾ seller September; $1,14¾ seller all the year; No. 3 $1,11a1,11½; rejected $1,00a1,04. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 65¼a65½c spot; 65¼c seller August; 65¾c bid seller September; rejected 63c. Oats dull; No. 2 new 38¼c bid spot; 38½c bid seller August; 35½c bid seller September. Rye dull at 80a82c seller August. Barley steady and in moderate demand; $1,04a seller August; $1,05 seller October. Provisions—Pork dull at $20,50 spot; $20,77½ seller August; $20,75 seller September or October. Lard quiet and steady; 13¾c spot or seller September; 13¾c seller October. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8¾a8¾c; short ribs 12¾c; short clear 12¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,19.

On call board wheat was higher, $1,16¾ September. Corn firm ex-ride August; 66¾ 67c September. Oats firm; 38¾c August; 35¾c September. Lard firm at $13,35 September. Pork unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Flour quiet; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,00a5,60; common to good $5,65a6,20; good to choice do $6,25a6,35; extra Ohio $5,65a7,25; St. Louis $6,00a8,50. Rye flour quiet at $4,90a6,15. Corn meal firmer and unchanged. Wheat lower; receipts 500,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring soft to prime $1,25a1,31; heated $1,25a1,28; No 2 Milwaukee $1,35a1,37; No 1 spring $1,40a1,42; Rye quiet. Malt and barley firm. Corn irregular; receipts 109,000 bushels; new steam western mixed 75a78c; do sail 79a80c. Oats firm; receipts 8,000 bushels; western mixed 63a66c; white 65a66c. Hay firm at 80c. Coffee firm at 17¾a20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7 15-16a8c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin steady at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine steady at 31½c. Eggs heavy; western 20¾a22c. Pork heavy at $21,45. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet. Lard heavy; prime steam 13 5-16c. September 14. Butter heavy; western 14a22c. Cheese quiet at 5a11¾c. Whisky firmer; fair demand at $1,24a1,23.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 16.—Turpentine 22a 22½s.

ANTWERP, August 16.—Refined petroleum 24½f.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7 1-16d; Orleans 7 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; 6,000 American. Flour extra State and western 29s. Wheat No 2 to No 1 spring 10s 7da11s. Corn: mixed 35s. Pork: western 80s. Refined petroleum: 9½d, spirits 8½d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8¾a9¾c. Molasses quiet; 40a70c. Flour very dull and unchanged. Cornmeal dull; $3,90. Corn quiet; 85a83c. Oats 60a70c. Bran quiet; $1,20. Hay dull; prime $25. Pork nominal; $23,50. Bacon dull and lower; 10¾a11¾c. Lard quiet; prime tierce 14c; keg 15c. Whisky dull; $1,22a1,23. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime 18a20¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Flour is quiet; extra $5,25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $6,37½a7; high grades $7,50a8,25. Wheat declining; red, $1,45a1,49; new $1,35a1,37. Rye, 98c. Corn quiet; 85c. Oats: white 72a74c. Petroleum quiet; refined 14½@15c; crude 8½c. Butter steady; fine New York and Bradford county extra 31½a34c; firsts 28a30c; western extra 26a28c; firsts 24a26c. Cheese quiet; western fine 10a12c. Eggs firm; western fresh 19a20c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; No 3 white Wabash new $1,28; No. 1 white Michigan $1,44 a1,45; new $1,36a1,37; extra do $1,48; amber do $1,40½. Corn lower; high mixed 74c; seller September 73a74c; damaged 62c. Oats active but steady; No 2 seller August 47c; seller September 41c; seller October 41¾c; white 58c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 16.—Flour firm; western superfine $5,25a5,50; common to extra $6a 6,50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $7a8,25; Illinois $7,75a9; St. Louis $7,50a9,50; fancy Minnesota $7,50a9,50. Corn quiet; mixed and white 83a92c. Oats in moderate demand; mixed and white 70a 73c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet; family $7a7,25. Wheat quiet and red $1,50a1,55. Corn quiet at 77a80c. Oats quiet at 68a71c. Rye dull at 90a95c. Pork dull at $21a21,50. Lard dull; steam 13¾a13½c; kettle 14c. Bacon active; 10, 13¾a13¾c. Bulk meats firm at 9, 9¼a 12¾a12½c. Whisky firm at $1,18.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,30; No. 2 $1,23. Corn quiet; No. 2 66c. Oats depressed; No. 2 old 50c; new 39c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring seller September $1,04. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—Wheat dull; nominally unchanged. Corn lower; high mixed shelled 82c; low mixed 81c; ears 78a79c. Oats firmer; new do No. 1 State 59c; No. 2 do 47c; old scarce and nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white car lots 9¼c; Ohio State test 10¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 16.—Cotton active at 12¾a13¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 15¼c. Bulk meats firm at 9¼a13a13½c. Bacon quiet at 10¼a14a 14¾c; s. c. hams 14c; all packed. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,20.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Cotton, flour and and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $21,50a22. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats held at 9, 12½a13c. Bacon firm at 10, 13¾a13½a13½c. Whisky firm at $1,20.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,18.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 16.—Flour $6,50 @8,25. Wheat old $1,25; new $1,50. Corn: car 70@73c; shelled 71@72c. Oats: none offering.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Cotton steady at 14¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn and Oats unchanged. Lard quiet at 14¾a 15¼c. Bacon active at 9¾a10¾a12¾a14c.

Chicago.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,43. Corn quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 16.—Flour firm; $7,00 @7,25. Wheat active; extra $1,41¾. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day, 4,170 head, making 9,310 for the week, against 10,006 last week; demand light and trade dull at about Friday's prices, which were strong 1-4c lower than reported a week ago; among the offerings were several car loads of uncommonly fine steers, which retailed at 13 1-2a13 3-4c, but 13 1-4c was regarded as the outside figure; fancy steers and some of the commonest Colorado cattle went as low as 8 1-2c; Texas and Cherokee cattle ranged from 7 1-2 to 9 3-4c; sales include 6 car loads Illinois steers, 9 cwt., 13a13 1-2c; 16 cars 7 cwt., 12c; 10 cars 7 cwt., 11 1-2c; 6 cars 7 3-4 cwt., 12 1-4c; 4 cars 8 cwt., 12 3-4c; 3 cars 7 1-2 cwt., 12 1-4c; 3 cars 6 1-4 cwt., 13c; 6 cars 8 3-4 cwt., 13a13 3-4c; 12 cars Kentucky do., 7 3-4 cwt., 12 1-4a13 1-4c; 7 cars 7 3-4 cwt., 12a13 1-4c; 4 cars Ohio do., 7 1-2 cwt., 12c; 5 cars Texas, 5 1-4 cwt., 8 1-4c; 5 cars 5 1-4 cwt., 8 1-2c, with $1 per head off; 7 cars 4 3-4 cwt., 8c; 8 cars Cherokee cattle, 5 1-4 cwt., 9c; 69 Texans, 6 cwt., 9 3-4c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 10,700 head, making 28,990 for the week, against 22,960 for last week; sales low, and prices off 1-4a1-2c on ordinary to good qualities; extra stock held at good prices; sheep ranged at 4 to 6c for poor to prime, with a car load of extra at 6 1-2c; lambs ranged at 6 to 8c, with a few fancy State lambs at 8 1-4a8 1-2c; sales include 1 car load Ohio sheep, 112 lbs., 6 1-2c; 3 cars 96 lbs., 6c; 3 cars 90 lbs., 5 1-2c; 1 car 88 lbs., 5 3-4c; 1 car State lambs, 54 lbs., 7c; 1 car 56 lbs., 7 1-2c; 1 car 64 lbs., 7 3-4c; 1 car 77 lbs., 8 1-2c; 1 car Kentucky do., 63 lbs., 7c; and 1 car do., 66 lbs., 7 1-2c. Swine: receipts yesterday and to-day, 7,690 head, making 19,530 for the week, against 22,000 last week; none offered alive; dressed closed easier at 10 1-4 a10 5-8c.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Cattle: receipts 3,700 head; market dull; good to choice steers $4,75a5,80; Texans and common natives $2,50a4; market closed heavy at $2a 3,75 for through Texans; $2,50a6,60 for inferior to extra natives; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 9,500; market inactive; sales at $7,50a7,95; heavy weights $7,70a7,75; bacon grades $7,75a7,90; shipments 3,100. Sheep: receipts 100; market unchanged; light demand; $3,50a5 for common to really choice.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Beef Cattle dull and lower all around at 3a7¾c; a few extras at 8c; receipts 6,000. Sheep active, but lower; quoted at 4¼a6c; receipts 15,000 head. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $11,50a12,50 for corn fed; receipts 4,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Hogs firm; shipping $7,30a7,50; bacon $7,50a7,80; butchers $7,80a7,90. Cattle steady; good to choice Texans $3,85a4,10; medium to fair $3,10a 3,40.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Hogs firmer; stockers $6,75a$7,25; common to good light $7,90a8,10

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton firm; at 14¼a14¾c; futures closed steady; August 14 1-16a14 3-23c; September 13 29-32c; October 13 11-16c; November 13 11-16c; December 13¾; January 13 11-16c; February 14 3-32a14 3-16c;

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Swindling Dodge.

The Government Made to Pay for Mythical Clothing.

Suit Against the District Commissioners.

Death of Commander Morris.

General Cowan Defends Secretary Delano.

The President and the Whisky Frauds

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1875.

Swindling the Marines.

The *Chronicle* publishes a long article today on "The Marine Corps," the details of which are principally charges of swindling marines by officers of the corps, and charges against Quartermaster Slack for serious abuses in the matter of purchasing clothing, &c., with other wholesale charges against the entire corps, so far as the officers are concerned.

Inquiry at the Fourth Auditor's office sustains the charges of fraud upon the Government in the purchase of clothing. The officers at the Treasury also say that Major Slack is entirely innocent of any complicity, and that the offence lies between the contractors and the parties who, in their official or clerical capacity, are entrusted with the inspection of the clothing sent them for that purpose by contractors. The Solicitor of the Treasury has begun a suit in New York against the bondsmen of the contractors, one of whom recently died and the other was missed from the Providence steamer.

The evidences of fraud in the purchase of clothing are clear, but there are no charges made by the Government against the officers of the corps charged with the inspection duties.

The *Evening Star* says: By some means Barnum & Bros., who manufactured the clothing in New York, answered that the amounts in the bills which they made out in blank were not filled up by Captain Maddox, the inspecting officer in Philadelphia. Some time ago they resolved on a bold move. They made a bill out which would cover $23,000 for clothing which they had not made. It was sent to Captain Maddox at Philadelphia, who approved it. It is said that this approval was secured through the collusion of one of his clerks. At all events, he gave a certificate of inspection covering enough garments to meet the aggregate of the list, also approved it and sent it on to Washington to General Seelin, who likewise approved, and Major Slack paid the bill.

A Defence of Secretary Delano.

General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has replied to Welsh's open letter to the President, denying a number of his allegations. He denies the charge that Secretary Delano published a statement in his annual report for 1872 that stock of the North Pacific Railroad had been subscribed to the amount of one hundred million dollars. General Cowan says the railroad reports as made by the Secretary are merely a compilation of the reports of the Presidents of the several land grant roads made to him under oath, according to law, and that in the above case the Secretary used the identical language that was used by the President of the North Pacific road under oath in his report to the Department.

General Cowan closes his statement by correcting an error fallen into by many that Mr. Welsh was driven from the Board of Indian Commissioners by Secretary Delano, when the Board was abolished in May, 1869, during the term of Secretary Cox, and has never since been connected with the Department. Mr. Welsh was appointed Secretary in October, 1870, about eighteen months after Welsh's resignation.

The Whisky Frauds.

Certain statements having reached the public that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are not in full accord in their efforts to bring to justice all who have been engaged in the violation of the internal revenue laws in relation to the tax on distilled spirits, the President, in a communication referring thereto, and forwarded by him to the Secretary, has made the following autographed endorsement:

"Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. I have interviewed as a private letter for my information, and contains many extracts from St. Louis papers not deemed necessary to forward. They are obtainable, and have no doubt been 2/3 paid by Federal officials in St. Louis. I forward this for information, and to the end that if it throws any light upon new parties to summon as witnesses, they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be especially vigilant, or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be against all who insinuate that they have high influence in order to screen. No personal considerations should stand in the way of performing a public duty.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT.

"July 29, 1875."

Suit Against the District Commissioners.

W. J. Murtagh, editor and proprietor of the *National Republican*, brought suit against the District Commissioners to-day to recover $47,000, amount claimed by him as remaining due for the advertising of the tax sales last June, $50,000 having already been paid by the Commissioners on account.

Naval Affairs.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Reynolds, now on shore for the command of the Asiatic station, dated Suez, August 16, announcing that the Tennessee, his flagship, passed through the Suez canal easily.

Obituary.

The Navy Department received information this morning of the death of Commander G. M. Morris, U. S. N., at Jordan, Alum Springs, Va., yesterday. Commander Morris was in command of the Canandaigua when she was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

Serious Charges Against the Agent of the Osages.

INDEPENDENCE, Ks., August 16.—Information from Coffeyville is to the effect that the commissioners appointed to investigate the charges against Indian Agent Gibson will arrive at Osage mission and commence their labors to-day. "Pawnee-no-Poshe," Governor, or chief of the Osage Indians, will make a number of charges against Gibson, the most important of which are the making of false vouchers for salaries paid his employes, whereby he made money himself, also making a false voucher in regard to the amount of rations furnished the Little Osages; also with corruption in requiring the Indians to sign vouchers in blank before he allows their annuity; also with preventing the Indians from laying their troubles before the President, and with cruelty to Indians; and also petitioned to have Catholic missionaries sent to them. It is said the Catholics will also prefer charges against Gibson to the effect that he refused to allow priests to administer the sacrament to Catholic Indians, and would not permit Catholic missionaries to establish schools.

THE MORMONIZED INDIANS.

They Still Threaten Corinne—The Citizens Armed and Ready for a Fight.

CORINNE, UTAH, August 16.—Reports received here to-day state that the Indians recently expelled from this valley for an attempted raid on Corinne have not returned to their reservations, as ordered by the Government officers. Reliable parties returning from the Cache Valley say Pocatello, with his entire band, and several smaller companies of Indians, are encamped near Logan, about twenty miles from here. They are at least three hundred in number, and are being supported entirely by the Mormons, and under the control of the Mormon Church. Considerable apprehension is felt by the people of this city that another attack will be made. The citizens have been furnished with needle guns and other arms belonging to the Government, and pickets are stationed around the city every night.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Hugh Martin Blown Up on the Tennessee River, and Completely Wrecked—Five Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 16.—The steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boiler at Washington Landing, Tennessee river, on Saturday, completely wrecking the boat. Captain Jake Fryette, one passenger, an engineer from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, name unknown, and a boy and man standing on the bank were killed. Benson, the pilot, and Hood, the mate, were badly hurt. Henry Fryette, the clerk, was also slightly hurt. Several deck hands and deck passengers were hurt, names unknown. The Martin was a light stern wheel boat, built for the passenger trade between here and Chattanooga.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 16.—The steamships Nederland, from Philadelphia, and Earl of Lousdale, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Arrived—The steamship City of Montreal, *from* Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Sailed—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mikado, for Sidney, *via* Honolulu, and O. & O. Co.'s steamer Belgic, for Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 16.—The steamer Rhein, from New York, has arrived.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

The Base Ball Players Punished.

In our yesterday's edition we reported the capture of a number of boys who were playing base ball on last Sabbath, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, by Chief Ross and a large squad of officers. Yesterday morning those who had been locked up all night had a hearing, when they were each fined one dollar and costs. Some of them could not pay the fine, and they were sent back to the lock-up, to remain there for twenty-four hours. They were given nothing but bread and water for their meals. Those who had been released on bail had their hearing last evening, and all received the same punishment except one, who was discharged, as he had not been playing when arrested.

Miss Hindman's Select School.

The attention of parties concerned is called to the opening of the thirteenth session of this popular school, on the 6th day of September. Instruction in German, by a German Professor, will be a special feature of the next session, and pupils in the German class will not only be taught the rules and principles of the German language, but will be required to enter into daily practice what they learn, by speaking and writing in German. As a teacher Miss Hindman needs no recommending being known to our citizens as an elegant scholar and accomplished lady, a strict and thorough disciplinarian, an expert trainer of the mental faculties, and skilful in the inculcation of correct moral principles, both in moral and social deportment. See card of school elsewhere.

An Oil Fire.

Yesterday morning the oil refinery of J. D. Speer & Co., on the bank of the Allegheny, foot of Fortieth street, caught fire from a leaky still. An alarm from box seventy-five brought the department of the district promptly to the ground, and under the directions of Chief McElroy and Assistant Engineer Shaw the element was subdued as speedily as possible. It takes patience, however, to extinguish an oil fire. The burning benzine would float on the surface of the rivulets made by the water receding from the stream, and in this manner set everything it came in contact with on fire. The firemen, however, gave evidence of their experience at oil fires, and devoted their attention to the cooling of the still, the tanks, and the sheds, with water at seventy-five degrees and oil at ten degrees nearer the boiling point is no easy matter. Still they did all they could, and the result was the extinguishing of the flames in due time. The loss will probably be five hundred dollars, which, we are informed, is covered by insurance.

Alderman McMasters' Court.

Yesterday James Golden called upon the Squire and charged Mary Ellen Padden with throwing two bricks at him. There was a hearing and the defendant was fined five dollars and costs.

A. Burkhart accused Louis Walters of entering his, the prosecutor's, house and calling him bad names. Walters was held to bail for a hearing.

Clem. Kreuter, the Chief of Police at Alderman Kreuter's headquarters, is charged with assault and battery on the prosecutor in the former case. The allegation is that Clem. arrested Burkhart on some charge or other and pulled him to jail without allowing him to get bail. Clem. will appear when wanted.

Annie Moore madean information against Katie Ferguson, Kittie Lee, Lillie Lee and Bella Jacques, charging them with maintaining a disorderly house on Third avenue. They gave bail for a hearing.

Ad. Ray, an Allegheny livery stable proprietor, made an information against Thos. Kennedy, charging him with false pretenses. The allegation is that Kennedy got a couple of horses fed and provided for at Mr. Ray's stable on the pretense that he owned the horses and a carriage. This Mr. Ray is not disposed to believe. A warrant for Kennedy's arrest was issued.

A Blacksmith's Trouble.

There was a hearing in a civil suit yesterday before Alderman McMasters, in which the prosecutor was Pat Purcell and the defendant J. Dunn. Mr. Dunn is a blacksmith at No. 75 Fifth avenue, and has a son who works in the shop. Mr. Dunn, Sr., was sick, and Mr. Dunn, Jr., got his arm hurt and then a substitute was needed. So Mr. Purcell was engaged. His duties were to shoe horses, work about wagons and make himself useful. He was in Mr. Dunn's employ for three weeks, but when he went to work no special salary was agreed upon. At the end of each week he had received some money, but, as Mr. Purcell testified, not the wages due a man who did what he did in the shop. He claimed seventeen dollars a week, and held that no one could do his work for less. Mr. Dunn held that he only did a boy's work, and was not worth over $12.50 a week at the outside.

Several witnesses were called. One was a practical blacksmith, Mr. Doyle.

"How much wages do you get, Mr. Doyle?" asked Mr. Moore, for the defence.

"Well, I'm at the fire, and I have got twenty-one dollars a week.

"But suppose a man is not at the fire?"

"He gets less money," replied Mr. Doyle; "he makes about equal."

"Have you not known of men being employed at nine dollars a week?" enquired Mr. Moore.

"To be sure I have," was Mr. Doyle's reply; "but sure, they were were apprentices."

"Well, what do you think the plaintiff, Mr. Purcell, should get?" asked Mr. McMasters.

"Well, I suppose he did a man's work, and should get a man's wages. That would be about what he claims."

The evidence being all in, the Squire reserved his decision until three o'clock this afternoon.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

The End of a Total Abstinence Duo.

At an early hour yesterday morning officer McCoy found a man named John Kearns lying near the corner of Ross street and Second avenue, in an unconscious condition. Obtaining assistance he had him removed to the Central Station House where Dr. McCoy, the physician, was summoned to attend him. On making an examination of the man's wounds it was discovered that he had several ugly gashes on the face, and was severely bruised on other parts of the body, the result of blows inflicted by some dull instrument. During the morning, Mr. Davis, clerk to the Chief of Police, interviewed the unfortunate, and from his incoherent talk was led to believe that Thomas Murray, a saloon keeper, had inflicted the man's injuries. Mr. Murray was arrested, but after an examination it was proven that he was at home all night, and had nothing to do with the case. The unfortunate man, in his lucid moments had been calling for "Mary" "Mary"—his wife, and thuis, it appears was confounded with Murray who was known to be a friend of his. This it was that led Mr. Davis to make an information against Murray: of course he was discharged. The police lost no time in further investigating the matter and the result was the arrest of a man named James Tesh, a butcher. An information was made against Tesh by Chief McCandless, Tesh does business on Fifteenth street, South Side. He and the injured man were friends. It appears that a year ago they had "sworn off," or agreed not to drink any during the ensuing twelve months. The year was concluded yesterday at midnight, and then they started. As the statements are reported to us, both the men got drunk and during their intoxication an old grudge was renewed, which resulted in Tesh making a remark which caused Kearns to feel for a revolver. As soon as Tesh noticed this, as he admits, he "went for" Kearns and knocking him down, kicked him in self defense. Kearns has been taken to his home and Tesh is held for a hearing.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with that, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

BRADDOCKS BEATEN.

A Well Contested Game Yesterday Afternoon at Union Park—Good Feeling and Excellent Playing on Both Sides—The Score.

There have been a number of very fine games of base ball played at Union Park this season, but it is merely re-echoing public sentiment to state that the contest yesterday afternoon, between the Braddocks and Xanthas, was by all odds the best in every respect that has yet taken place. The crowd was very large, there being fully a thousand persons present, probably twelve hundred, and it was particularly noticeable that during the entire progress of the game not an expression was heard that could have given offense to either of the playing clubs. The writer is also gratified to record the fact that a large number of ladies were present, all of whom manifested a lively interest in the game, and partook in the excitement generated by the closeness of the playing in some of the innings. From commencement to close the spectators were quiet and orderly, the only demonstrations being the applause which they duly bestowed when either of the clubs did some fine fielding. The Braddocks are a splendid looking set of young fellows, each one being possessed of a remarkably fine physique, and their dark, brown arms, necks and faces show that they have been doing a good deal of work in the hot sun. The difference between them and the Xanthas is quite marked, and it is particularly noticeable when they are in the field together. The Xanthas are small and angular, and almost look like boys, with the exception of Curry, beside their robust opponents, but still they are lithe and wiry, and manage to stand almost as much hard work as any of the clubs that have competed with them this season.

THE GAME.

The game was called at half past three o'clock, and the Braddocks losing the toss they went to the bat and were put out inside of five minutes. Lewis went out on a fly to Douthett at left field, Dickson on a fly to Sullivan at second base, and R. McKelvy on a foul taken by the catcher. The Xanthas then went to the bat, and Lane and Douthett, the first two strikers, each scored one, and then Pratt, Guise and Wilkinson were put out in succession, leaving Hagan on third base. The Braddocks were whitewashed in every inning until the fifth when they scored one, and it was done so nicely that the spectators greeted the feat with a vigorous round of applause. In the fourth and third innings the Xanthas were whitewashed, but in the fourth they scored two more runs, making the score at the conclusion of the fourth innings four for the Xanthas and none for the Braddocks. This had a rather blue look for the latter club, but in the next two innings the aspect of affairs was altered altogether, and the Braddock stock leaped at once above par. As already stated the B's scored one in the fifth inning and whitewashed the Xanthas. In the sixth inning the latter did some miserable batting, not a real very wild throws being made, and the Braddocks shrewdly and rapidly taking advantage of it, scored four runs and bringing the game up by not allowing their opponents to score any, thus putting them one ahead of the Xanthas. In the seventh inning the B.'s made one and the X.'s none, making the former two runs in advance of their opponents. The excitement was now at the very highest pitch, and it looked much as though the Braddocks were destined to be victorious.

EXCITEMENT GETTING UP.

At the commencement of the eighth inning the Xanthas changed their battery, substituting Pratt for Hagan. His balls are not hard to hit, but when they are struck, instead of flying out into the field or clipping over the grass, they almost invariably flip back into the catcher's hands. Lauman went out on a foul, McWilliams on a foul, and Lindsay on a foul, all of which may be ascribed to Pratt's balls, to which peculiar fact is given that credit for them to go every place else but where they are wanted. The sides changed, and amidst the most intense excitement the Xanthas scored three runs, again making an alteration in the aggregate score, and placing the Xanthas one ahead. When the ninth and last inning began the interest was so profound that it was impossible to move in the crowd, nothing being known save that the Braddocks went to striking and Lewis, Dickson and McKelvy fouled out in succession, virtually finishing the game. This inning did not increase the score of the Xanthas, but the fact that it was ended it left Pratt and Hagan on bases. At the close of the game the score stood seven for the Xanthas to six for the Braddocks.

In conclusion, we desire to state that the playing on both sides, except in one or two instances, was as good as any professional club could do. From a local point of view we should have stood five to four, as both clubs made two unearned runs. The Braddock nine is a first-class organization, and not to be fooled with. They are all gentlemen, and were treated by the spectators in a gentlemanly manner both by the spectators and the Xanthas. The latter club is to be congratulated upon the winning of another victory. It has not lost an inning in due time. Mr. Carleton, of Cleveland, umpired the game, and for the manner in which he did it we have only words of the highest commendation. In not a single instance was a decision of his disputed by either club.

THE SCORE.

The score in detail is as follows:

Xanthas.	O.	R.	Braddocks.	O.	R.
Lane, rf	3	1	Lewis, rf	1	0
Douthett, lf	4	1	Dickson, 2 b	3	1
Pratt, cf	4	0	R. McKelvy, c	3	1
Guise, s	3	1	Miller, 1 b	2	0
Hagan, p	2	1	Brower, cf	2	1
Wilkinson, 1 b	2	1	S. McKelvy, lf	4	0
Sullivan, 2 b	4	0	Lamont, s	3	1
Denny, 3 b	2	1	Williams, p	3	1
Curry, c	3	0	Lindsay, 3 b	2	0
Total	27	7	Total	27	6

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Xanthas	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	7
Braddocks	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	6

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

The Result of Bar-room Affray.

At about twelve o'clock yesterday, John Hogan died in the West Penn Hospital. The circumstances attending his death are these: On Saturday night the deceased and several companions were drinking in a saloon on Butler street near Thirty-sixth, kept by John Lewis. The party as our reporter is informed had taken several drinks and then Hogan called for "another" and insisted that everybody should drink. As he was somewhat under the influence of liquor to keep peace, as it is stated, all present drank with him. A second time he insisted on treating. Some refused and left the house. Others refused, but did not leave the saloon and then, as stated, Hogan became demonstrative. A friend of his named James Johnston who boarded in the same house with him, on Thirty-sixty street, insisted on him going home. He refused, and then his friend said that all present would take "one drink" and go home. This he did. After the drink was taken, and when it came to paying for the fluids consumed, Hogan refused to settle. This made Johnston angry, and taking hold of Hogan he put him out of the saloon. Once on the next bench on which he fell, and, apparently, was seriously injured. Johnston, and others of his friends, picked him up and conveyed him to the boarding house of Mrs. Murray, but she refused to receive him and he was taken to the Lawrenceville station house. He had not been there long before Dr. McCoy, city physician, was summoned. That gentleman pronounced the patient beyond help. He was still injured and ordered him to be taken to the West Penn Hospital. Here Hogan lingered until yesterday at noon when, as stated, he died. No sooner was the sad news import of the case conveyed to the Mayor's office than she detectives started to "track it up." The only arrest made was that of Johnston, who was found at work at Clark's mill. He was taken into custody and placed in the Central station house, where he remained last night. Dr. McCoy will make a *post mortem* examination of Hogan's remains, and at an inquest, to be held this morning, will tell what he finds in regard to the unfortunate man's death. Neither the deceased, nor the prisoner, as we are informed, are married men.

Death of the Oldest Resident of Erie County.

Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, James D. Smith, Esq., at Beaverdam, Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., August 6th, 1875, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, in the 99th year of her age.

The subject of the above notice was a native of Ireland, and emigrated with the family of her father, Jno. Wilson, to America in 1798, and landed at Wilmington, Del., and from thence to Pittsburgh, and from the latter place on horseback to Union, where her brother, Hugh Wilson, Esq., had settled the year before. She was married in 1799 to William Smith, also a native of Ireland, who had located and built the *first house ever erected* in what is now Wayne tp., in 1797, and there afterward moved to Waterford, Pa., where her husband died in 1855. They were about the first couple married in the southeast part of Erie county, and in the last century, and among the first disciples of the United Presbyterian Church at its original formation at Waterford, and ever its firm supporters and adherents. Her early education and strong mind made her capable of much intelligence, a great reader, and a careful observer of the times. She had seldom suffered much sickness, and retained her mental faculties unimpaired. She had a family of three sons and eight daughters. Her sister Sarah was married in 1800 to Thomas King, Esq., (father of Josiah King, of the GAZETTE,) of Waterford, and died in Erie in 1866. These two sisters were among the active, useful mothers who endured the privations of the early settlement of the county. Both were ever active in church matters and all things pertaining to good. Their father, John Wilson, died in 1799, in Union township, being the first death of a white person in the southern portion of the county. In an interview with her within the past two years, then 97 years of age, the information obtained from her of events so far back, and with an accuracy that compared faithfully with all records as to dates, &c., was surprising, and commanded a veneration never to be forgotten. But she has passed away. Long has she waited for the summons. Her work as a Christian, a mother and a friend is over, and she has left an exemplary life worthy of imitation by all that knew her. "Mother has gone home." Peace to her memory.—*Erie Gazette.*

Of Undoubted Excellence.

The Water and Sewer Pipe and all other Terra Cotta manufactures of N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn street, are possessed of every quality constituting excellence, and give universal satisfaction in all cases.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The Second avenue sewer is finished and doing duty.

A regatta for four oared crews is now proposed for this city.

There was but little stirring in the city yesterday, worthy of note.

An attempt was made a few nights ago by an incendiary to burn down the Mountain House at Cresson.

There is a Butler county man who never comes to town without bringing bail with him. He is in a bad fix.

Yesterday, Thomas E. Bart, who has been in jail for ninety days, for fornication, was discharged under the insolvency act.

Cholera morbus among adults and cholera infantum and cholera among children prevail to considerable extent in the neighborhood.

The Leetsdale camp meeting opens to-day and Mr. Sankey, it is said, will be present some time this week, at least in time for services next Sunday.

The Commissioners of Brownsville avenue have made a demand on the municipal authorities for $80,000 more bonds for the completion of the improvement.

The pleasant weather has again started pleasure seekers, and the prospect of the places of resort are growing bright for the remaining weeks of the season.

The new sewer on Taggart street, opposite the Pleasant Valley car stables, in Allegheny, caved in yesterday morning in two places, making an opening about twenty feet in width and sixty in length.

On Sunday evening a lamp exploded in the residence of Mr. Henry, on Market street, near Locust, Allegheny, and set fire to the house. The fire was smothered out before much damage was done. No alarm was sounded.

A fire broke out yesterday in the extensive coffin works at Rochester, Pa., but the extent of the damage done our reporter did not learn. A steam fire engine from Allegheny was sent down by rail in response to a telegram for aid.

As base ball is now the raging mania it has been suggested that a match game be played between picked nines out of the Municipal Assembly. There is nothing in the Wallace bill to prevent the members having a little athletic sport, as well as other good people.

A little frame structure adjoining the Excelsior coffin factory, in Allegheny, was burned down yesterday morning occasioning a loss of $100. It was occupied as a candy store, but the owner, a woman, was absent when it was destroyed, and it is not known how the fire originated.

"Where were you yesterday?" asked a Deputy Mayor of a prisoner. "I was at Camp Meeting, answered the man." Indeed! then I'll fine you two dollars and costs" was the reply. The man paid five dollars and twenty-five cents, convinced that he got drunk at the wrong place.

On next Monday a special session of the Great Council of Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania will be held in this city at the Wigwam of the Alliquippa Tribe, No. 38, in the Germania bank building, Wood street. All the tribes in Allegheny county are expected to be present.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, named Cullen, while driving along Beaver avenue, near Franklin street, Allegheny, attempted to turn out of the way of a wagon, when he made too short a turn and was thrown out. The wheels of the buggy passed over him and bruised him slightly.

The contested will case of Timothy Dougher was before Register Gray yesterday for a hearing. Decedent bequeathed his property to his wife, except four hundred dollars, which he gave to his sister. The will is contested by his widow on the ground that the decedent was of unsound mind at the time of executing the document.

Just now the heavens at night are more than ordinarily brilliant and attractive. Last evening Saturn was in opposition with the sun and was the nearest to the earth, shining with unusual brilliancy in the eastern sky. Jupiter is in the west, while Mars shines with ruddy light in the south, and Venus is the morning star, wearing as "Lucifer, son of the morning."

It was a pleasing commentary on the character of the legal and journalistic professions that at their base ball match on Saturday, only a single member of each, and yet the very best of order was maintained. A cynical friend asserts that the same salutary condition of things was conspicuous by its absence in the city during the hours of the game, it being unwarrantedly asserted that all the roughs had gone out to the grove.

A facetious mountain friend sends us a clipped certificate from a local paper asserting the great efficacy of an advertised lung medicine and urging the afflicted to give it a trial, and remarks, "I know the foregoing to be true, as I was one of the purchasers of the medicine, and I can tell about the time his card of recommendation of the medicine and citation of his permanent cure is dated." We prefer cod liver oil in ours.

Mr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, reports twenty deaths in that city last week, as follows: Cholera infantum, 6; infantile diarrhœa, 2; convulsions, 2, and one each of the following: Bronchitis, marasmus, inanition, intermittent fever, general debility, gastro intestinal catarrh, old age, diphtheria, atelectasis and consumption. Of the number, 11 were males, 9 females, 13 single, 15; widows, 1; males, 7; females, 13.

A printer named Boschell, who resided in the Sixteenth ward, is missing, and fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. He left home last week in a little the son by death, and his mind was considerably affected by the affliction. Before he left home he said he was going to meet his boy, and for this reason it is feared he has committed the rash act with himself. The river in the neighborhood of his home has been dragged, but no signs of the missing man have been found.

The exports of petroleum for Europe from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the week ending August 9, 1875, amounted in crude equivalent to 213,618 barrels, a daily average of 30,525 barrels. The charters at the three ports same date amounted in crude equivalent to 456,178 barrels. The total exports from the three ports for Europe this year up to August 9th, amount in crude equivalent to 3,700,196 barrels, against 4,258,564 barrels, a difference of 540,458 barrels.—*Titusville Courier.*

A hearing was had before Mayor Phillips, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the case of the two men, Pierce and Oliver, who were arrested for entering the store at the corner of Ninth ward, city, and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday morning. The charge preferred against them was that of larceny. They were each held in $500 bail for trial at the September term of the Quarter Sessions Court. Pierce furnished the bail and was released, but Oliver, failing to procure the bail, was committed to jail.

The Temperance Alliance met yesterday, but no matter of special importance was done. The nominations of last week's Convention were ratified. Mr. C. L. Rose was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Mr. W. J. Jackson was added to the number of secretaries. A resolution was adopted requesting Rev. Audley Browne to deliver an address next Monday evening in the Allegheny Diamond, and a committee was appointed to organize an excursion to Lake Chautauqua in the interest of prohibition. This last clause naturally leads one to wonder what Lake Chautauqua, in the State of New York, can have to do with prohibition in Pennsylvania.

There is to be a prize fight within fifty miles of our most moral city, fought by two well known amateur pugilists, within a ring of fifty feet square, on the 24th inst., on the banks of the murky Monongahela, and a special number of crop-haired gentlemen will witness the performance at something like a five dollar fee. A boat has been chartered ostensibly for an excursion pic-nic, and the initiated will take passage at the old Brownstown landing. There is much interest manifested in the contest, as both men are said to be equally scientific in their brutal profession and game all over. The authorities are aware of what is going on, but the sports do not anticipate any serious interference with their plans. It would perhaps be about as well to let the bruisers alone in their glory, to pummel each other to death if they are so minded, for society would not lose much by the sudden taking off of either or both of them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

The season at this house was inaugurated last evening under the management of Mr. Sam. E. Ryan, a gentleman who, in years gone by, has made many of our older citizens roar with laughter on the boards of what dramatic history has denominated the "Old Drury." That Mr. Ryan has used every effort to give our people a first-class lively entertainment is evident. The auditorium was exceedingly pleasant to the eye, under the gaslight, and the well filled seats, every one being occupied, showed that the people were eager for the opening of the amusement season.

After an overture by Mr. Gebert's excellent orchestra the curtain rolled up and the audience was treated to a little farce which passed off very pleasantly. Then came some songs, dances and interludes which were rendered in an enjoyable manner, especially the efforts of Mr. Ed. Banker, yet he needs to "tone down" a little if he is to please audiences where ladies are to be present. The feature of the evening was the re-appearance of Mr. John Hart in a comic sketch entitled "The Fellow that Looks Like Me." Mr. Hart was received with a regular Pittsburgh welcome and created roars of laughter as long as he was on the stage. The lady and gentleman who assisted in the "act" also deserve credit.

Altogether the evening was a grand success and, under the management of Mr. Ryan, we doubt not that the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre will become a favorite resort.

Trimble's Varieties.

Manager Aims had a large audience present last evening, and quite delighted it with the performance given. This evening another excellent programme will be presented, when every seat will doubtless be again occupied.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MR. J. LEVY, the cornet player, and Miss Minnie Conway were united in marriage in Brooklyn, Sunday.

MISS KATE SMITH, daughter of the late Mark Smith, is engaged for the next Italian opera season at the Academy of Music, New York.

GILMORE wants, at the Centennial at Philadelphia, next summer, the One Hundredth Psalm sung by 100,000 voices on the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He says he can organize such a chorus.

MR. CARL ROSA will open the Princess Theatre, London, in September, with his English Opera Company. The cast of the "Marriage of Figaro" for the first night will be sung, will be as follows: Susanna, Miss Rose Hersee; Countess Almaviva, Mlle. Torriani; Cherubino, Miss York; Marcellina, Miss Cole; Countess Almaviva, Mme. Compobello; Basilio, Mr. Charles Lyall; Bartolo, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Antonio, Mr. Howell; Figaro, Mr. Santley.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

On Saturday next, Mayor McCarthy will give a hearing in the case of J. Force, charged with keeping a lottery office in this city.

ALDERMAN MORELAND committed Annie Gilchrist, yesterday, for thirty days, for aggravated assault and battery on Hamilton Gilchrist.

GEORGE TUSH and H. Rush were arrested last night for fighting on the public alley way on Liberty street. They deposited fifteen dollars each for a hearing this morning.

JOHN GRIFFIN was arraigned before Alderman Butler yesterday to answer a charge of "cruelty to animals." Alderman Butler taxed him ten dollars and costs, which he refused to pay until he was committed to jail.

LAST night John Rulaney and John Ducaney, at least those were the names they gave at the Central Station house, were arrested for interfering with a crusaders' meeting on Sixth street. They gave security for hearings this morning.

THE police picked up three men last night who gave the names of James Murphy, John Hughes and Sylvester Lavelle, on suspicion of not being justly honest—otherwise, suspicious persons. Mayor McCarthy will look into their cases this morning.

YESTERDAY John Griffin made an information before Alderman Griffin charging officer Charles F. Good with assault and battery. Griffin alleges that Good took him by one of his limbs and threw him off his horse, which resulted in bodily injury. A warrant was issued.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS has a handsome clock in custody just now. It appears that a few days ago a man named Maloney borrowed (?) the clock from his sister. Last Saturday night he had pawned it for six dollars at Mr. Cohen's pawn office, on Smithfield street. Maloney has been accused of larceny, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

WILLIAM WHITE and wife are charged, before Alderman Logan, by Susanna Lafferty, with keeping a disorderly house on Bedford avenue, in which there is quarreling continually. William White is also charged by his wife with "surety of the peace." The wife alleges that William, her husband, struck and kicked her. A warrant was issued in both cases.

MR. J. RESER is a young man from the country, who went to bed in the St. Nicholas Hotel, first putting his pantaloons under his pillow. In the pocket of the garment was a twenty dollar bill. During the night another man occupied a bed in the room with Reser, and in the morning the latter and the twenty dollar bill of Mr. Reser's was missing. Need it be said that there is no clue?

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

A Harpoon Hay-Fork Manufactory.

It is a common remark that few of our own citizens realize the number and magnitude of the industries of this city. We saw this idea illustrated a few days since, in casually visiting the manufactory of A. J. Nellis & Co., Allegheny. The specialty of this institution is the manufacture of the Harpoon Hay Fork,—so called because the fork, at first, seems only a straight, pointed iron bar, which, readily down on a load of hay, penetrates it the full length of the shaft. By pulling a cord a spring is loosed and two iron tars shoot out at right angles with the main shaft, and easy as you like the ity of hay, which may then be drawn into the mow. The pulley and rafter tackling are also novel, and peculiar because of the rapidity and ease with which they can be shifted from place to place. The pulley blocks are cut by an endless saw,—and the complicated and varied machinery of the establishment are worthy a day's study. This manufactory has been recently established, yet so widespread is its reputation that it has trade in all the States of the Union.

A. L. Russell & Co.

We bespeak the attention of our business community and the citizens generally, to the new and highly responsible firm of A. L. Russell & Co., who have opened an office at No. 115 Fourth avenue, for the transaction of a stock, bill and real estate brokerage, and also a general insurance agency business. General Russell, of this firm, has filled responsible official positions in this State, having been Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Governor Wm. F. Johnston, and Adjutant General of Pennsylvania during the administrations of Governors Curtin and Geary, some eleven years, and comprising the entire war period. His extensive acquaintance throughout Pennsylvania and in other States, formed during his long official career, cannot fail to contribute largely to the securing of a substantial business. A rare opportunity for business, through the agency of a reliable firm, is here afforded first-class insurance companies desiring to be represented in Western Pennsylvania.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Montreal, at New York; steamer Britannac, at Queenstown; steamer Pennsylvania, at Browshead; steamer Pomerania, at Plymouth; steamer Nederland, at Antwerp.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Henry Goshen and Max Wachtel, bankrupts, Venango county. Application of Bloomingdale, Rhine & Co., creditors. Order made for examination of bankrupts before Register Rodgers on the 30th inst.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Report of Register Harper distributing the proceeds of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi.*

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report presented and order made for the private sale of certain property in the State of Missouri.

Pitt